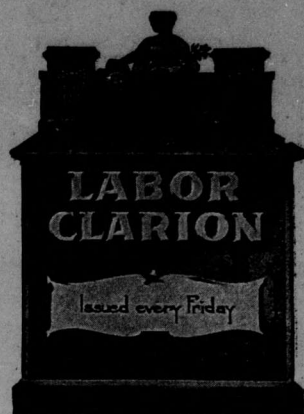
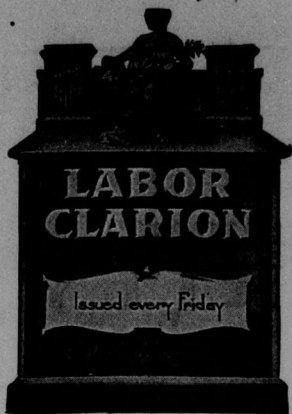


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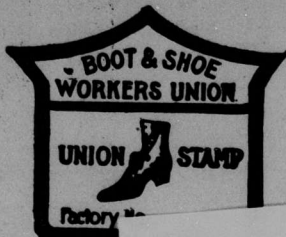
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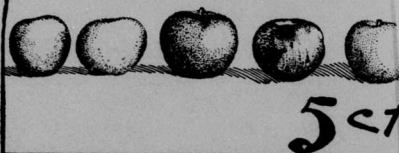
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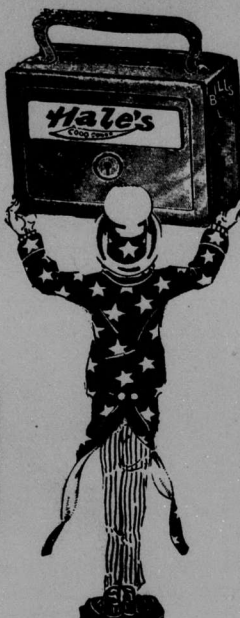
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-:- A Year for Labor -:-

The past year has been one of the most successful, if not actually the most successful, for the workers in the history of the country. Labor has been not only steadily employed, but because of the activities of the organized labor movement, all workers, unorganized as well as organized, have gained substantially in wages, hours of labor and improved working conditions.

While the general prosperity has failed in isolated instances to reach some lines of industry, taken as a whole labor has had a very good year.

The metal trades, have, of course, been the chief beneficiaries of the wave of prosperity which has buoyed the nation up during the past year, and through the exercise of foresight in getting ready and using sound judgment in the execution of their moves for betterments the metal trades unions have succeeded in vastly improving conditions for all the workers engaged in this line of industry. The workday has been shortened, wages have been increased and general working conditions have been made much better.

Betterments, however, have not been confined to the limitations of the metal trades, but have percolated down through nearly all lines of labor, even the unskilled enjoying a large share.

Only in rare instances have the workers failed to achieve substantial success in their efforts to wrest from unwilling employers some of the fruits of the prosperity being enjoyed.

The year has also been one during which numerous welfare schemes, concocted by employers with greedy designs, have been wrecked because the workers have seen the real purpose behind the plans and have found themselves in a position where they could entertain a reasonable hope that success would attend their demands for justice. Perhaps the most notable instance of this kind was the strike of the unorganized employees of the Stetson Hat Company of Philadelphia. Here nearly two thousand workers who had been ground down for years decided they would no longer submit to the unfair and oppressive conditions which had long

been their lot. In spite of the fact that it was difficult for them to secure publicity of their grievances, owing to the fact that the Stetson Company was a large purchaser of advertising space in the daily press, these workers succeeded in gaining public attention and compelled the greedy concern to make many concessions after a strike lasting several months.

There were many other similar instances, but the one cited is sufficient to illustrate the general trend of events of this character.

All indications seem to point to at least another year of the present prosperity, and the organizations of labor that have not yet made any move for betterments may be expected to take advantage of their opportunities from time to time. However, with all the prosperity and improvements this is not a time for lethargy on the part of the organized toilers, because sooner or later the pendulum will swing to the other side and employers will eagerly grasp the chance to take away from the workers all they have gained, and more. This is so plain that it should not be necessary to sound a warning to the unions to prepare for that time, but it is patent to the observer that many organizations are making no preparations whatever to withstand a fight to hold what they have gained. They are not now, in their prosperity, creating defense funds to sustain them when the hour of trial comes, and it is certain they will be sorry for it if they do not do so. There is nothing more effective in preventing employers from starting a fight against a union than the knowledge that that union has a healthy and substantial defense fund.

This is not written simply to be tossed aside without another thought. It is hoped that individual members of unions will think the situation over, analyze it carefully, and begin an agitation for preparedness for the storm that is sure to follow when the demand for labor falls off and the army of the unemployed grows larger and larger.

Now is the time to prepare. Do not wait until the enemies of labor start the battle.

The Great Pact

Following is the pact signed by representatives of Mexican and American workers in Washington, D. C., last month:

"The undersigned, the executive council of the American Federation of Labor and the representatives of the organized labor movement of Mexico, express our deep gratification in the consummation of this conference, which we hope and believe has laid the basis for better understanding and has welded ties that shall bind together the workers of our respective countries.

"We are confident that personal conferences of the workers of the United States and of Mexico will be a constructive force in bringing about that understanding necessary for better relations between our countries and for maintaining peace founded upon a proper regard for the rights of all. It is our opinion that this conference should be followed by another more generally representative, for the purpose of agreeing upon plans for maintaining permanent relations and for the federation of the labor movements of all the countries of the two Americas.

"In view of present relations between the United States and Mexico, we are of the opinion that such a general conference is for the present untimely, and we express the judgment that the holding of such a conference should be deferred until later in the year. However, in the event of an emergency which would make a general conference of advantage in averting an international crisis, such a conference could and should be called for the earliest time mutually agreeable. To carry this plan into effect a joint commission shall be chosen, to consist of two members from both labor movements, to remain in Washington until the present crisis is passed, the said commission to have the power of calling a general conference if necessary.

"We hold this to be fundamental—no relations between our countries can be permanent that are not based upon the will of the masses of the people and in accord with their concepts of justice.

"We deem it an essential step toward democracy and justice that there shall be established for the masses, who have hitherto been without regular agencies for expressing their views and desires, opportunities that will enable them to have a voice in helping to determine international affairs.

"The labor movements of the various countries constitute the instrumentalities that can best accomplish this purpose and give expression to national ideas and convictions that have been too long inarticulate and impotent.

"We direct that the president of the American Federation of Labor and the official representatives of organized labor in Mexico should keep in touch through correspondence and that they be authorized to carry out the purpose specified in this declaration.

"In joint conference as the representatives of the workers, the masses of our respective countries, we urge upon our governments to adjust existing differ-

ences without war and to establish conditions conducive to permanent peace, with justice.

"We appeal to the workers and all of the people of the United States and Mexico to do everything within their power to promote correct understanding of purposes and actions, to prevent friction, to encourage good will, and to promote an intelligent national opinion that ultimately shall direct relations between our countries and shall be a potent humanitarian force in promoting world progress.

"It is an unavoidable conclusion that present differences between our countries are the result of misunderstanding growing out of inadequate or incorrect information; that the unfortunate consequences of past relations between the United States and Mexico have formulated a national attitude that questions the good faith of our governments; that existing agencies and methods of reaching an adjustment of these differences are unsuitable for dealing with these problems, which are fundamentally human problems, and that the relations between our countries ought not to be directed in accord with abstract standards of justice, but ought to be keenly sensitive and responsive to the human interests and moral forces. Therefore, we, the representatives of the organized workers, having the right to speak for all of the workers, and in the interests of all of the people, urge upon our governments the appointment of a commission to be composed of high-minded citizens, fully representative of our nations, to consider differences that have brought our nations to the verge of war, and to make such recommendations for adjustment as shall fittingly express the highest ideals of the great rank and file of the citizenship of our two countries.

"We direct that copies of this declaration shall be presented to the President of the United States, Hon. Woodrow Wilson, and to the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Government of Mexico, General Venustiano Carranza, and that it be given widest publicity among the workers of our respective countries.

"For the organized workers of the United States:

"SAMUEL GOMPERS, President;
 "JAMES DUNCAN, First Vice-President;
 "JAMES O'CONNELL, Second Vice-President;
 "D. A. HAYES, Third Vice-President;
 "JOSEPH F. VALENTINE, Fourth Vice-President;
 "JOHN R. ALPENE, Fifth Vice-President;
 "H. B. PERHAM, Sixth Vice-President;
 "FRANK DUFFY, Seventh Vice-President;
 "WILLIAM GREEN, Eighth Vice-President;
 "JOHN B. LENNON, Treasurer;
 "FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

"For the organized workers of Mexico:

"C. LOVEIRA,
 "L. M. MORONES,
 "S. GONZALO GARCIA,
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American Federation of Labor Achievements

In order that trade unionists may have in a readily usable form facts which demonstrate the effectiveness of the political policy of the American Federation of Labor and at the same time refute the persistent efforts of the enemies of the trade union movement and the opponents of the American Federation of Labor to deride the work and the achievements of our movement, the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor sets forth effectively yet concisely a few of the successes which have attended the efforts of the organized labor movement of America to bring a greater degree of health, comfort, happiness and freedom into the life and the work and the homes of the toilers of America.

Labor is prepared to take its stand—defensive and offensive—against all the opponents and the antagonists to the American trade union movement. But these can not be designated exclusively as the employers, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, the National Erectors' Association, or the so-called Anti-boycott Association. In addition to the well-known relentlessness and antagonism of these agencies and associations, there are insidious agencies and parties which, by subtlety and misrepresentation, often impose upon the credulity of the workers, minimize or pervert the achievements of the trade union movement, decry its work and successes, and seek to lead the toilers from their fealty and devotion to the American trade union movement toward a nebulous, speculative, political party program conforming to an idealism which would lure the workers into a march to nowhere.

The legislative achievements of the American Federation of Labor constitute a record of unparalleled successes that demonstrate the wisdom of the political policy the trade union movement inaugurated in 1906. In that year the American Federation of Labor found it imperative, for the welfare of the workers, to enter upon a period of active participation in political affairs.

Opposition to Labor Movement.

The American Federation of Labor had, since its inception, declared for the independent use of the ballot by the workers. During the early years of its history there was no organized effort to direct the political power of the workers in furtherance of the general purposes and interests of the whole movement. Later, a more definite policy became necessary because of the following grave conditions: There was urgent need of remedial legislation to insure workers the fundamental rights of free men, and the continued refusal of Congress to enact or even to consider laws demanded by the workers had to be vigorously opposed to bring about a change of Congressional policy on labor legislation. The National Association of Manufacturers, in addition to fighting organized labor in the economic field, maintained a powerful, corrupt lobby at Washington to defeat all legislation in the interests of the wage-earners. Members of the judiciary had developed the practice of using writs of injunction intended to protect property interests only, to defeat movements among the workers to secure better conditions of work and higher wages by means of strikes. In order to secure co-operation in a strike movement, it is necessary to communicate the causes and purposes of the strike to fellow-workers and the public. Injunctions issued in industrial disputes contained prohibitions which deprived workers of their constitutional rights as free citizens, including the right of free speech, free press, the

right of peaceful assemblage, the right to walk on highways and thoroughfares, as well as other rights accorded them by law. The purpose of this perversion of the writ of injunction was to prevent the workers exercising their economic power under penalties of long-drawn-out and expensive litigation, prison sentences and fines.

Hostile Attitude of Courts.

In addition to these efforts to deny the workers the right to economic activities for their protection and betterment, anti-trust legislation was interpreted to apply to associations of workers—an interpretation which threatened the very existence of organized labor. According to this interpretation, which was endorsed by the United States Supreme Court, successful labor unions were illegal and constituted conspiracies under trust legislation and wage-earners were

classified in the same category with the products of their toil. The application of anti-trust legislation to associations of human beings recognized no difference between a carpenter and his plane, a hat maker and a hat, a miner and a ton of coal. Such a judicial principle is repugnant to a humane, enlightened people who understand the infinite sacredness of human life. Humanized mentality insists that there is a wide difference between associations of humans, controlling only their labor power—their power to produce—and associations organized to control and manipulate commodities or articles of commerce. Labor power is part of life itself—a human creative power, inseparable from the living sentient body of the workers. The welfare of the people demanded that the law be humanized and changed to accord with this concept, in repudiation of the principle upon which hostile



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court procedure and decisions were based—that employers had a kind of property right in the labor power of workers.

The hostile attitude of the courts made it imperative that immediate relief should be secured through the amendment or repeal of anti-trust laws and through regulation and limitation of the use of the writ of injunction.

Hostile employers encouraged and sought to take advantage of this attitude of courts. In addition to opposition on the economic and legislative fields, militant employers, inimical to organized labor, organized the National Council of Industrial Defense and the Anti-boycott Association to harass labor organizations through litigation.

Aggressive Political Policy.

Because of these conditions in 1906 the American Federation of Labor adopted its present political policy, a policy based upon independent use of the ballot by workers and directed against those hostile to the interests of the wage-earners and in support of those favorable to labor's interests. The American Federation of Labor sounded the political slogan—"Reward your friends, defeat your enemies."

Labor's legislative demands were formulated in the now historic document, "Labor's Bill of Grievances," and the organized labor movement entered into an active campaign to secure the election of members of Congress favorable to their humanitarian demands and the defeat of members hostile to labor legislation. As a result of their participation in the political campaign of 1906, there were elected as members of the House of Representatives, six men holding paid-up trade union cards. This group acted as a center for labor's efforts to secure legislation. In 1908 the group was increased to ten; in 1910 to fifteen. In 1912 labor secured representation in the Senate. In 1914 the labor group consisted of seventeen members of the House and one member of the Senate.

The legislative achievements, steadily increasing for each Congress, show how the trade union movement succeeded in breaking up the Congressional deadlock against labor legislation and securing laws according them necessary freedom of action and protection.

Conspicuous Victories.

Provisions securing for workers fundamental rights were incorporated in the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, Section 6 of which contains a legislative declaration which is the basis upon which

the workers can evolve greater freedom: "The labor power of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce." Section 20 limits and regulates the issuance of writs of injunction, and provides for jury trial in contempt cases.

The Seamen's Act is another tremendous victory for human freedom. The big thing in the law is that it frees seamen from all vestiges of involuntary servitude. In addition it provides for the betterment of sailors and the safety of the traveling public.

By the law providing for a Department of Labor the wage-earners secured a representative in the President's Cabinet who has the opportunity to present labor's viewpoint and contentions where national policies are in the formative stage.

In addition to these conspicuous victories are many other beneficent humanitarian laws, which are enumerated according to Congresses.

Yet this record is only part of the whole story, as it contains a summary of Federal laws only, while in every State of the Union many humanitarian laws have been secured as a result of the determined activity of the organized workers.

A complete record of all the legislative achievements has been compiled each year in the report which the President of the American Federation of Labor has made to the President of the International Federation of Trade Unions.*

*Two of these reports have been republished in the "American Federationist" for January and February, 1914, and February and March, 1915.

Every worker, every member of organized labor, every student of current history ought to be familiar with these labor laws secured through the well directed political activities of the trade union movement.

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Purposes Attained by Legislation.

Nor have the specific purposes attained been secured without regard for definitely formulated principles.

A study of the legislation secured discloses the fundamental principles that have determined what purposes the workers ought to secure through political action. General standards and regulations affecting safety, sanitation, hygiene, etc., have been established. The workers have endeavored to free themselves from the restrictions and the fetters fastened upon them through laws hostile to their best interests, through judicial interpretations applying to modern economic conditions, old legal concepts according to which the workers and their labor power were deemed to be property and comprehended in employers' right to do business. They have freed themselves from conspiracy laws and other laws denying them the legal right to do things necessary for their own protection and betterment. They have obtained for workers in government employment better terms and conditions of work.

Governmental vs. Private Employment.

A necessary discrimination has always been observed between the different conditions confronting workers in government employment and workers in private employment. In the first case, where the employer is the State, there is only one way by which the employer expresses determinations and conditions of employment; that is, through laws. The State has only political existence and political means of expression; hence, it must operate entirely through political agencies and methods. Therefore, the American Federation of Labor has advocated and secured laws stipulating the number of hours that are to constitute a day's work in Government employment. On the other hand, private industries and commercial undertakings are economic organizations. They may have some points of contact with political agencies, but their fundamental powers and methods of action are economic.

Trade unionists have found that they must establish and maintain their economic welfare in private industry by means of economic organizations. They have found efforts to enact laws to regulate industrial relations in private industries both unwise and dangerous. Their real power in the economic field is their power to produce or their creative labor power. Voluntary organizations to control and to use the collective labor power of all of the workers to further the best interests of all, have proved the direct and the wisest method of procedure, and at the same time they safeguard economic freedom. This policy enables the workers to make their own agreements and to look after the enforcement of these agreements without the intervention of outside agencies—agencies subject to the influence of hostile interests and without personal knowledge of the problems and the work of the workers and without an understanding and appreciation of the purposes and the policies of the labor movement. Wage-earners know they can not entrust to political administrative officials or to courts power to regulate or stipulate personal relations.

Not all the members of organized labor or its friends fully appreciate the remarkable progress that has attended labor's political activity. Many critics and enemies of the political policy of the American Federation of Labor have condemned that policy and sought to minimize its effectiveness. These objections need no other reply than an enumeration of the Federal legislative measures in behalf of labor enacted since March, 1906. For the information of our friends and for the refutation of our critics, a summary of our legislative achievements in each Congress, from the fifty-ninth to the sixty-third, is published.

Record of the Fifty-ninth Congress (Convened December 4, 1905; Final Adjournment, March 2, 1907):

1. Employers' liability act secured.
2. Immigration laws amended and strengthened.
3. Law limiting railroad men's hours of labor to sixteen in any one day enacted.
4. Federal investigation of industrial conditions among working women and children ordered.
5. Amendments to Chinese Exclusion Law defeated.
6. Ship-subsidy and conscription defeated.
7. Anti-compulsory pilotage proposition defeated.

Record of the Sixtieth Congress (Convened December 2, 1907; Final Adjournment, March 3, 1909):

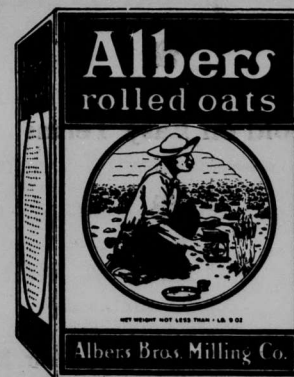
1. Employers' liability law passed, substituting the act passed by the Fifty-ninth Congress which was annulled by the United States Supreme Court.
2. Compensation for Injuries to Government Employees' Act passed.
3. Child Labor Law for the District of Columbia enacted.
4. Proposed reduction of wages of employees of Panama Canal and Railroad defeated.
5. Ship subsidy and conscription bill again defeated.
6. Law enacted disapproving unfair personal injury act of territory of New Mexico.
7. Compulsory investigation of labor dispute bill defeated—a mischievous proposition intended as a forerunner for compulsory arbitration.
8. Proposal to waive contract labor provision of immigration laws in Hawaii defeated.
9. Efforts to establish censor of publications in Post Office Department defeated.
10. First Federal appropriation for investigation of accidents in coal mines secured.
11. Self-emptying ash pan law for locomotives enacted.

Record of the Sixty-first Congress (Convened March 15, 1909; Final Adjournment, March 3, 1911):

1. Employers' Liability Act amended and strengthened.
2. Federal Employees' Compensation for Injuries Act extended.
3. Law passed requiring railroads to report all accidents.
4. Bureau of Mines established.
5. Standard Equipment Act for railroads passed (a valuable safety appliance measure).
6. Federal Locomotive Boiler Inspection Law enacted.
7. Immigration law relating to deportation amended and strengthened, also extended to prohibit interstate transportation of so-called "white slaves."
8. Eight-hour provision incorporated in Naval Appropriation Acts of both sessions.
9. Eight-hour provision included in act authorizing construction of revenue cutters.
10. Federal Commission appointed on Workmen's Compensation and Employers' Liability.
11. Postal Savings Bank Law enacted.
12. Porto Rican legislation enacted providing for an eight-hour day on public works; prohibiting employment of children under fourteen years of age, and providing an employers' liability law.
13. Rules of House of Representatives amended to prevent the practice of smothering legislation in committee.
14. Amendment to Constitution providing for income tax passed.
15. Law enacted compelling publicity of political campaign contributions.
16. Child Labor Law for the District of Columbia amended and strengthened.

Record of the Sixty-second Congress (Convened April 4, 1911; Final Adjournment, March 3, 1913):

1. "Gag" rule abolished. Rights of hearing, petition, and association restored to postoffice and other civil service employees.
2. United States Constitutional amendment providing for popular election of Senators passed.
3. General eight-hour bill on contracts for public work enacted.
4. Eight hours in the contracts of fortification bill provided.
5. Eight hours in the contracts of naval bill provided.
6. Eight hours for letter carriers and clerks in postoffices made mandatory.
7. Extension of Federal compensation for injuries act to Bureau of Mines employees.
8. Children's Bureau established.
9. Industrial Relations Commission provided.
10. Second-class postage rates assured for trade union and fraternal publications.
11. Eight-hour law of 1892 amended by extending it to dredgemen.
12. Law enacted providing for a Department of Labor, the secretary of same to be a member of the President's Cabinet.
13. Bureau of Mines Act amended and strengthened.
14. Seamen's bill passed Congress, vetoed by President Taft.
15. Immigration bill passed Congress, vetoed by the President.
16. Free smoker bill passed (in interest of cigarmakers).
17. Anti-phosphorus match bill enacted.
18. Anti-trust proviso passed Congress exempting organizations of labor from prosecution under Sherman law, vetoed by President Taft.
19. Physical valuation law for railroads and express companies passed.
20. Parcel post law passed.
21. Increased appropriations obtained for rescue work in Bureau of Mines.
22. Federal investigation ordered of the industrial conditions prevailing in the iron and steel industry, also a Congressional investigation ordered of the United States Steel Corporation.
23. Law passed establishing the three-watch system in the merchant marine for masters, mates and pilots.
24. Public construction in government navy yards of naval vessels and colliers secured.
25. Secured 5 cents an hour advance for pressmen in Government Printing Office.



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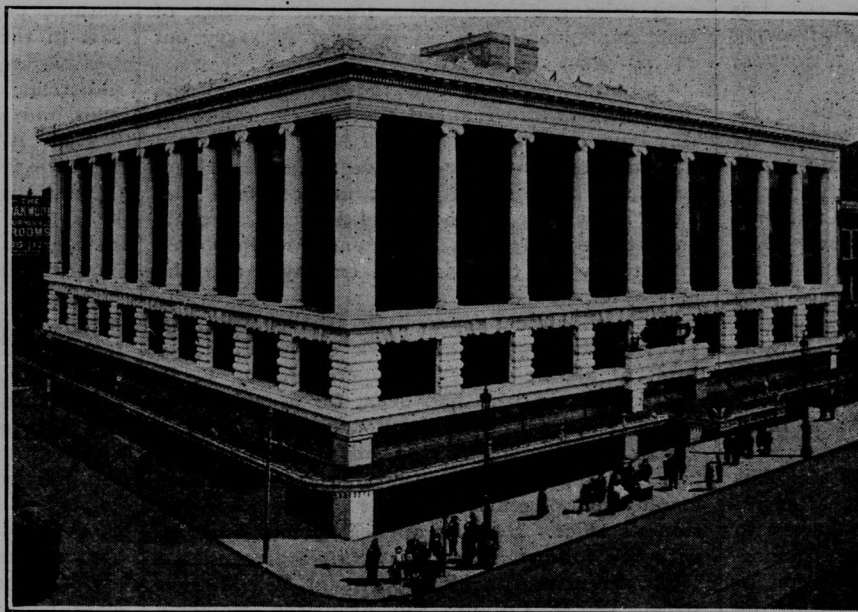
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26. Secured 10 per cent increase in wages for employees of Naval Gun Factory.

27. Trade unionist appointed first Secretary of the Department of Labor.

28. Federal investigation textile strike at Lawrence, Mass.

29. Congressional investigation of the Taylor "stop-watch" system.

30. The amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for an income tax, ratified by three-fourths of the States and made effective.

Record of the Sixty-third Congress (Convened April 7, 1913; Final Adjournment March 4, 1915)—Measures of Interest to Labor Enacted.

1. Organizations of labor and farmers taken from the purview of the Anti-Trust act.

2. Limitation of the use and prevention of the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes.

3. Legislation defining and restricting punishment for alleged contempt of injunction writs and providing jury trial in contempt cases.

4. Department of Justice prohibited from using Anti-Trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the Anti-Trust act. First session.

5. Department of Justice prohibited from using Anti-Trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the Anti-Trust act. Second session.

6. Department of Justice prohibited from using Anti-Trust appropriation funds to prosecute labor and farmers' organizations under the Anti-Trust act. Third session.

7. Passage of Seamen's law, abolishing involuntary servitude, providing better treatment of seamen and improving life-saving provisions on vessels at sea.

8. Old conciliation, mediation and arbitration act repealed. New law enacted with permanent officials appointed to administer it in behalf of railroad employees engaged in operating service.

9. Eight-hour law enacted for women and child

workers of the District of Columbia. (Decided constitutional March 13, 1915, by Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.)

10. Eight-hour law passed for employees under the Alaska Coal Land act.

11. Public construction of Alaska railroad.

12. Industrial education provided with appropriations for farmers and rural residents under the Agricultural Extension act.

13. Taylor system, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in United States arsenals prohibited.

14. Taylor system, stop-watch and speeding-up methods in the United States navy yards, gun factories and torpedo stations prohibited.

15. Piecework prohibited in Post Office department, Washington, D. C.

16. Public construction of battleships, transports and other vessels in United States navy yards extended. Repairs to vessels of the navy to be made in governmental instead of private yards. Steadier work assured to employees of government navy yards.

17. Licensed officers, such as masters, mates and pilots, guaranteed right to quit, and protected when reporting defects of their vessels to government inspectors.

18. Bureau of Mines act extended and strengthened. Ten new experiment stations and seven new safety stations provided.

19. Senatorial investigation of industrial dispute in coal fields of West Virginia, whereby peace was restored; the eight-hour day secured; check weighmen provided, and 10 per cent increase in wages gained—right of organization guaranteed and other improved working conditions included.

20. Compensation for Injuries act extended to postoffice employees.

21. Postoffice employees—annual promotion maintained, notwithstanding the Postmaster General's efforts to substitute biennial for annual promotions.

22. Eight-hour law for postoffice clerks and

carriers retained, notwithstanding the effort of the Postmaster General to change radically.

23. Letter carriers' salaries restored, notwithstanding the effort of the Postmaster General to reduce the pay of letter carriers, known as collectors, from \$1200 to \$100 per year.

24. Locomotive boiler inspection act extended to cover locomotive engine and tenders.

25. Leave of absence with pay to employees of Government Printing Office extended from 26 to 30 days per year.

26. Impeachment proceedings of Judge Wright responsible for his resignation.

27. Special Congressional investigation of industrial disputes in the Colorado coal fields and the Michigan copper region, wherein all of the complaints and charges made by the men of labor against the mining companies and the alliance of these companies with the political and military powers of the States were officially verified and substantiated.

28. Additional annual appropriation of \$240,000 for the years 1914-15 was provided for the pay roll of the metal trades mechanics employed at the Washington D. C., navy yard. This was equivalent to a 7.81 per cent increase in wages.

29. The statutory enactment of an income tax in conformity with the recent United States constitutional amendment.

30. An additional appropriation of \$139,000 for the work of the Children's Bureau.

31. More adequate appropriations for the Department of Labor to carry on its work.

32. Senate resolution demanding information from Cabinet officials as to what uses, if any, were made of Rockefeller or Carnegie funds in their departments.

33. Prevented a reduction in wages and installation and collection of rents for employees on the Panama Canal zone.

34. Immigration bill providing for the literacy test passed by Congress and vetoed by the President.

:: :: Successful Employment Bureaus :: ::

It is doubtful whether any public or private institution in this State has gone forward along the highway of success with greater rapidity than the Public Employment Bureau of the State of California, which was organized February 1, 1916, by State Labor Commissioner John P. McLaughlin, with four branches located in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles. Mr. McLaughlin gives the following brief, but interesting, review of the history of the Free Employment Bureaus:

"The problem of unemployment has been recognized in California for many years past, owing to seasonal industries and climatic conditions, a large portion of the unemployed of the entire Pacific Coast have congregated in California during the winter months. In 1912 and 1913, Governor Hiram W. Johnson directed me to investigate the condition of the unemployed with a view to determine what could best be done to relieve or correct this condition. It became apparent that municipalities could not cope with the situation, as there was too much of an attempt to shift the burden from one to another.

"The only tangible solution lay in a system of employment bureaus, operated by the State. This was proposed, and Governor Johnson, after requesting many of the State Commissioners to study the problem, recommended in his message to the Legislature of 1915 the creation of free labor exchanges. A bill was drafted for the establishment of free employment bureaus under the direction of the State Labor Commissioner."

The bill creating the Free Employment Bureaus was one of the briefest ever passed by a Legislature, but on the other hand it resulted in

bringing about one of the greatest benefits to the people of California. Note the conciseness of the bill: "The Commissioner shall procure, by lease or otherwise, suitable offices; incur the necessary expense in the conduct thereof; appoint the necessary officers, assistants and clerks, and fix the compensation therefor; and promulgate rules and regulations for the conduct of free employment bureaus in order to carry out the purposes of this act."

Governor Johnson and the members of the State Legislature realized that an institution of this kind cannot be hampered by a mass of red tape and that in order to have a chance of success must be managed by a competent man who has a knowledge of labor conditions in California and at the same time could enter whole-souled into the work to assist the employer and the employee.

With characteristic, well-directed energy, Mr. McLaughlin began the work of organization. First of all, he chose as Superintendent, C. B. Sexton, a man who had been, for a number of years, employed by the Federal Government during the construction period at Panama, and had also been for two years checking up private employment agencies in the Labor Commissioner's office. Next he opened up four bureaus, with the following as managers:

San Francisco, men's department, 933 Mission street, W. M. Collins; San Francisco, women's department, Miss N. V. Longtin; Oakland, men's and women's departments, Mrs. Helen Power; Sacramento, men's department, F. E. Stahl; Sacramento, women's department, Miss Anna E. Purdy; Los Angeles (here the State and city

conduct a joint employment bureau), H. C. Donoho. Mr. Donoho is also district superintendent of the Los Angeles office territory, which includes Imperial, San Diego, Riverside, Orange, Los Angeles, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Ventura Counties.

From the start the free employment bureaus became popular with the laboring people, who saw in them a chance to free themselves from the tyranny and grafting methods of private employment agencies. During the first month 5308 men and women applied for work; in March, 3561; in April, 3360; in May, 3557; in June, 3988; a total for the first half-year of 23,425.

Naturally the employers of labor wanted "to be shown." Many feared that as the State charged no fees for the service, the result would be that very few competent employees could be furnished. Then, too, there was the additional belief, among some, that an abundance of red tape would prevent prompt and efficient service. Thus, during the opening month of February, there were 570 applications for 1670 employees, and the bureaus promptly filled 1525 of these positions. In March the number of applications for help was increased to 1151, the number of employees wanted being 2554, and the bureaus came within 465 of filling the entire number. This record was a big revelation to the employers of labor. They found that the State bureaus were being conducted on strict business principles; that men and women were carefully selected for the various positions offered; that no charity ideas entered into any of the transactions; that the State was offering a higher class of employees than had hitherto been received



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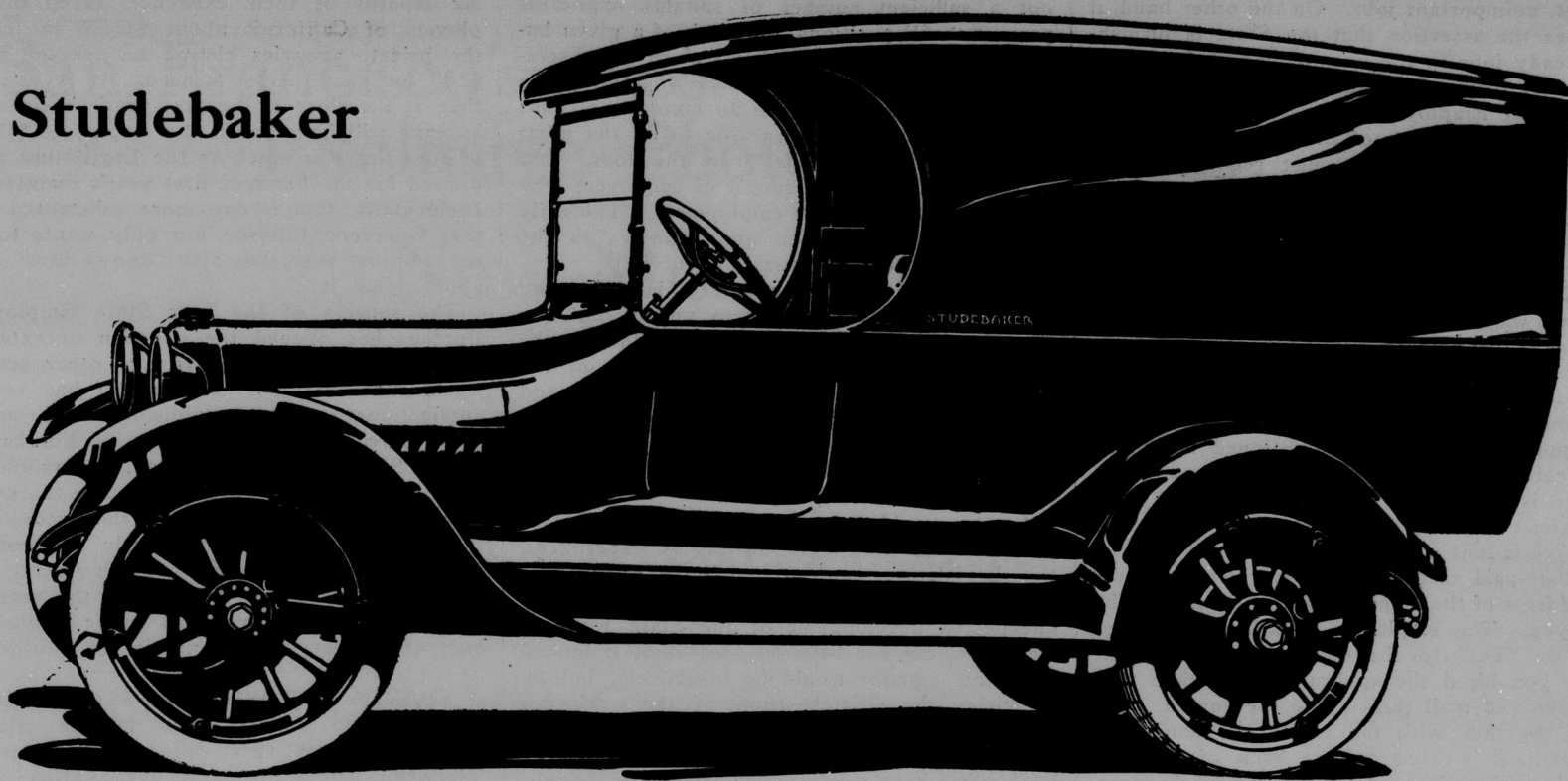
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from private employment offices; and, which was also of great importance, the service was prompt.

Witness, therefore, the big jump in business during April. The bureaus received 1791 applications for 4001 employees, 1447 more employees than the previous month, and filled 3296 positions, which was just 328 positions less than the combined number filled for February and March. Important corporations and companies were beginning to send in their orders for employees, letters of commendation for the excellent service commenced making their appearance in the mails, repeat orders for employees came in by the hundreds from satisfied customers. In May the employment orders took another big jump, this time to 2434 for 5397 employees, and the State furnished 4212 suitable employees.

At the close of May the permanent success of the State Employment Bureaus was fully demonstrated. The most enthusiastic supporters of the public employment bill in the Legislature argued that if the State was able to fill 10,000 positions during the first year, it would convince all doubters of the necessity of the State remaining in the employment business. But the bureaus did not have to wait twelve months to reach this mark, for during the first four months 11,112 positions had been filled.

During June, 2369 applications for 5419 employees came in and 4981 men and women were placed. The high-water mark of applications for employees, during the first half year, was reached in July, when 2710 were received for 6132 employees, and of this number 4869 were filled.

The above figures are of great interest, as they indicate the steady progress of the business of the bureaus, month by month. The total business for these first six months is really phenomenal. There were 11,025 applications for 25,173 employees, and 20,962 men and women re-

ceived work through the State free employment service—over twice the number during this first half-year than had been estimated for the whole first year's business. If the present business keeps up during the next six months, the State will have found positions for 50,000 men and women by the end of the first year.

Almost every class of positions has been filled by the State during the first half-year. The following positions and number of men and women placed will be of interest in this connection:

Agriculture—Dairy hands, farm hands, fruit packers, fruit pickers, gardeners, etc.; 1730 men and 83 women.

Building and Construction—Bricklayers, masons, plasterers and helpers, carpenters, joiners, cement workers, electrical workers, marble and stone cutters, painters, paper hangers, plumbers, gas and steam fitters, roofers, tinsmiths, sheet metal workers, structural iron workers, etc.; 2372 men.

Clerical and Professional—Bookkeepers, accountants, cashiers, stenographers, typewriters, office clerks; 66 men and 115 women.

Food and Beverages—Bakers, butchers, tobacco workers, confectionery workers, etc.; 81 men and 14 women.

Hotels and Restaurants—Bartenders, cooks and chefs, dishwashers, saloon porters, waiters, busboys, chambermaids, housekeepers, waitresses, etc.; 1898 men and 661 women.

Lumber—Saw mill hands, woodsmen, etc.; 393 men.

Metals and Machinery—Blacksmiths, rolling mill workers, boilermakers, coremakers, machinists, machine hands, molders, polishers, buffers and platers, and helpers, etc.; 442 men.

Mining and Quarrying—Drillers, miners, muckers, quarrymen, etc.; 275 men.

Printing and Publishing—Bookbinders, job printers, pressmen, etc.; 6 men and 1 woman.

Transportation and Public Utilities—Chauffeurs, draymen, teamsters, freight handlers, hostlers, linemen and electricians, steam and gas engineers and firemen, flagmen, switchmen, yardmen, section men, seamen, telephone operators, etc.; 4888 men.

Wholesale and Retail Trade—Agents, canvassers, solicitors, clerks and salesmen, deliverymen, shipping and stock clerks, packers, porters, cash girls, saleswomen, etc.; 334 men and 45 women.

Woodworking and Furniture—Cabinet makers, machine workers, upholsterers, etc.; 41 men.

Casual Workers—Cleaners, handymen, etc.; 222 men.

Manufacturing—Operators and piece workers; 333 women.

Private Homes—Companions, cooks, day workers, domestics, maids, nurses, etc.; 1379 women.

Miscellaneous—Elevator operators, janitors, messengers, errand boys, porters, stationary engineers, stationary firemen, laborers, etc.; 1379 men.

From the above it will be seen that, of the total number of positions filled (20,962), 17,874 were men and 3,088 were women. Of this number, 11,225 men and 830 women were sent to positions outside of the bureau cities, and 6,649 men and 2,258 women received positions in the bureau cities. In other words, 3,148 more out-of-town than in-town positions were filled. Practically all of the out-of-town positions have been permanent. With the exception of the 1960 "movies" jobs filled in Los Angeles, and about an equal number of odd jobs, the great majority of in-town positions filled have also been permanent. This disposes of the argument used by opponents of the State Employment Bureau idea that the public employment bureaus would be

called upon to fill only temporary positions, or, at best, unimportant jobs. On the other hand, it clinches the assertion that the State is furnishing steady jobs to the unemployed, and that the employers have confidence in the bureaus.

The State Employment Bureaus keep complete and intelligent records of all transactions. Every applicant for a position must register, giving name and address; birthplace; age; whether alien or citizen; single, married or widower; number of dependents; how long a resident of the United States, California, and the city in which the bureau is located; cause of unemployment; work desired; wages; experience; an account of the applicant's personality and physical make-up is taken; the name of the last employer; and names and addresses of references are asked.

When application is made for a certain job, the applicant is carefully questioned as to his qualifications and ability to hold the position, and he is also made acquainted with all facts the bureau may have about the job. When the employee is sent out to fill a position, he is given a postage-paid card on which is given the name and address of the employer and the name of the employee. The employer is asked to answer "No" or "Yes" to the question on this card: "Have you hired the applicant?" and then sign his name and mail the card to the bureau. The result, together with the employer's name and date sent, is written on the back of the employee's registration card. The employee's name, date sent, and result, are written on the back of the employer's "help applied for" card. Each employer has a ledger card, upon which the business he has given the office, together with other data, are written, and anyone can therefore tell at a glance the occupations, number of employees wanted, number sent and number filled.

The various classes of positions are segregated on cards, giving the class of work wanted, names of applicants, addresses, and—if possible

—telephone number. In this way, if there are not a sufficient number of suitable applicants present to fill positions, the clerk of a given bureau can go to this file and in a short time ascertain, through phone, call or mail, whether he can connect the employer with an employee. Thus far the bureaus have been able to fill the great majority of the positions "from the floor," that is to say, from suitable supply of employees who are at hand looking for employment. The daily average number of men and women "on the floor" of the four bureaus is about 500.

The various cards are carefully filed according to the latest card-index system, and in this way all necessary information can be obtained in the shortest possible time and the business of the bureau can be carried on in an efficient and thorough manner. Daily and weekly reports of the business of the various bureaus are sent to Superintendent Sexton, and he in turn has these compiled into monthly reports.

As the establishment of the Public Employment Bureaus was more or less an experiment, the Legislature appropriated only \$50,000 for their maintenance for the first two years. The unexpected development of the State Employment business has been so great that it looked as if this amount would be insufficient, but by exercising the strictest economy the work can be carried on as originally planned. Owing to the fair and impartial manner in which the Labor Bureau has been conducted under Mr. McLaughlin, the four employment officers have found no difficulty in inducing the big corporations and large employers of labor generally to patronize the bureaus. Furthermore, the splendid spirit and ability displayed by the different employees of the bureaus have enabled Commissioner McLaughlin to give the people of California the most efficient employment service in the United States.

In concluding, it might be stated that the Pub-

lic Employment Bureaus have, during the first six months of their existence, saved the employees of California about \$42,000 in fees, as the private agencies charge an average fee of \$2.00 for each person placed. It is estimated that, at the close of the first year's business, the bureaus will have saved the employees \$100,000, or four times as much as the Legislature appropriated for the bureau's first year's maintenance. Incidentally, this is one more substantial proof that Governor Johnson not only wants to help the working man, but also "knows how" to go about doing it.

The success of the four State Employment Bureaus has opened the question of extending this branch of State activity to other sections. Labor Commissioner McLaughlin has received applications for the establishment of employment bureaus in such centers as Eureka, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Stockton, Bakersfield, San Bernardino and San Jose. Of course the present appropriation will not permit the extension of the service, but it is confidently believed that the next Legislature will provide liberal funds for this important work, and that the year 1917 will see the establishment of public employment bureaus in every important city in California.

SPARTA AND WHAT IT STOOD FOR.

Athens and Sparta, both famous cities of Greece, had yet very different characteristics. While the people of Athens distinguished themselves in art and literature and the things of beauty, the people of Sparta held that to be brave and hardy was the thing all important. The Spartan youths were taught to shun riches and luxuries, to be strong and brave, and to eat only the plainest of food. Though Sparta is no longer the famous city that it was in the golden age, yet the tradition connected with its name has always been remembered; so it is that we still speak of the person who has "Spartan" courage.

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Aims, Purposes, Declarations of the A. F. of L.

From the inception of the American Federation of Labor it has taken the stand that while unions for various trades and callings must each and all be left entirely free to govern themselves within their own borders, yet between the members of all these unions there should be a bond as great as that between the members of the same organization. And it is the aim of the American Federation of Labor to strengthen that bond by organization, and by education and inculcation of the feeling and consciousness of unity of interest and solidarity to place the labor movement upon a higher and effective plane. It seeks to organize the unorganized, the skilled and unskilled, the permanently located and the migratory.

The American Federation of Labor holds that whatever a man may be so long as he works honestly and seeks to wrong no other man or to advantage himself at the cost of another, and seeks to maintain this standard regardless of how toiler may happen to be employed, he is a man. Though the American Federation of Labor does not advocate strikes, yet it encourages them when all other means to obtain justice for the toilers have failed. It urges that the workers when struck, strike back as best they can. Though strikes do not always win, even those alleged to be lost at least induce employers to forbear in the future and teach them a lesson they do not readily forget; namely, that Labor is the most important factor in production and entitled to a voice in the question of wages, hours, and conditions under which work shall be performed. * * *

The American Federation of Labor establishes intercommunication, creates agitation and edu-

cates not only the workers but the educators. It is in direct correspondence and conference with the representative workers and thinkers the world over. It urges the interests of the toilers in Congress, State legislatures, municipal legislative bodies, administrative offices and judicial agencies. * * *

It has secured vast relief from burdensome laws and governmental officials. * * *

It asks and demands the co-operation of the organizations, co-operation and affiliation of all wage-workers who believe in the principle of unity, and that there is something better in life than long hours, low wages, unemployment and all that these imply.

The American Federation of Labor endorses as basic economic principles: That no trade or calling can long maintain wages, hours, and conditions above the common level; that to maintain high wages all trades and callings must be organized; that lack of organization among the unskilled vitally affects the skilled whether organized or unorganized; that generally organization of skilled and unskilled workers can be accomplished only by united action—federation; that the history of the labor movement demonstrates the necessity for the union of individuals and that logic implies union of unions—federation.

The American Federation of Labor urges the concentration of efforts to organize all the workers within the ranks of the organized, fair and open contest for the different views which may be entertained upon measures proposed to move the grand army of labor onward and forward. In no organization on earth is there such

toleration, so great a scope, and so free a forum as within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor, and nowhere is there such a fair opportunity afforded for the advocacy of a new or brighter thought. The American Federation of Labor affirms as one of the cardinal principles of the trade union movement that the working people must organize, unite, and federate, irrespective of creed, color, sex, nationality or politics. In the language of the late William E. Gladstone, "Trade unions are the bulwarks of modern democracy." * * *

OF MODERATION AND TOLERANCE.

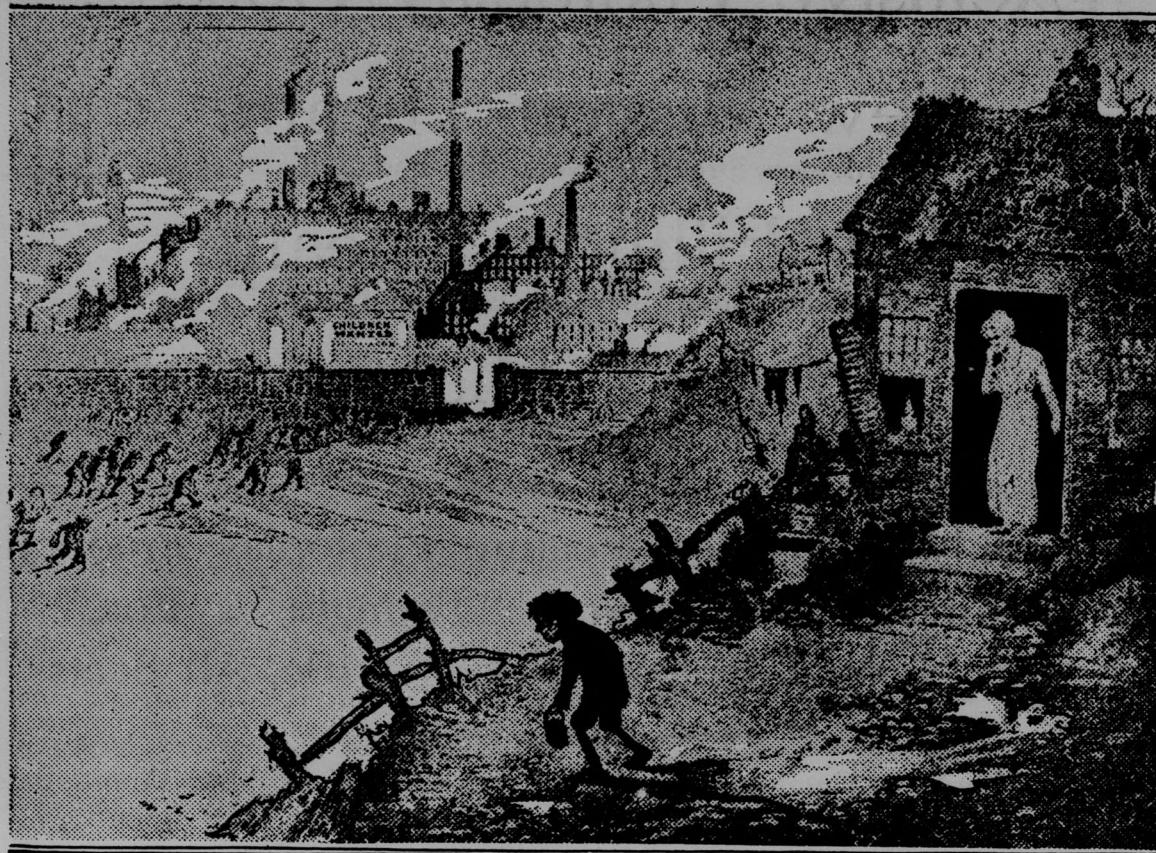
He that has grown to wisdom hurries not,
But thinks and weighs what Reason bids him do,

And after thinking he retains his thought.
Until as he conceived the fact ensue.
Let no man to o'erweening pride be wrought,
He is a fool who deems that none has sought
The truth, save he alone, or knows it true.
Many strange birds are on the air abroad,
Nor all are of one flight or of one force,
But each after his kind dissimilar:
Then judge not thou thy fellows what they are.

—Guido Guinicelli.

(Thirteenth century; translated from Italian by D. G. Rossetti).

Look over the whole track of history and see how everyone who ever did great good in the world has been the object of the world's maledictions, and then be careful how you join in an unreasoning outcry against any man.—J. G. Holland.



"THE WIDOW'S MITE"

By Courtesy of "Life"

SHADOWS OF DAWN

By HUDSON MAXIM, The author of these verses, also inventor of smokeless powder and author of "The Science of Poetry," presented the poem to Henry Neil of Oak Park, in appreciation of Mr. Neil's work for mothers' pensions in America.

A whirl of dust is sweeping the hill,
Between the gray dawn and the huge black mill.
There's a drift of rags and of skinny bones,
With skeleton feet on the ruthless stones.
What specters are these in the witching light—
This ghostly rear-guard of the night,
Wearily treading the trail of the dark,
Arousing the morn before the lark?
What wights are they, so gaunt and lean,
With lagging pace and drowsy mien,
Who under the dim lamp's flickering glow
Wind into the cavernous mill below?
A sortie of ghouls aloose from the tomb,
Or a rabble of wraiths begot of the gloom?
No—goblins and ghouls such task would shirk—
It is only the children going to work!

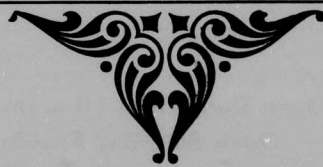


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-:- Labor Conditions in Hawaii -:-

The fifth report of the Commissioner of Labor Statistics on labor conditions in Hawaii, with special reference to the chief industries of the territory—sugar production and pineapple growing and canning—has just been issued as Senate Document 432. It contains statistical detail showing the highest, lowest, and average number of employees classified as to nativity, sex, hours of labor, and conditions of employment.

Because of the large Oriental population and tropical climate, labor conditions are stated to be quite different from those in Continental United States. The average earnings and the standard of living of common laborers are higher, although wages themselves are somewhat lower and the opportunity for advancement is less, than among such laborers in California. At the time the report was prepared skilled American and part-Hawaiian mechanics in Honolulu were earning from \$3 to \$5 a day, and unskilled laborers and helpers, \$1.50 to \$2 a day. Sugar forms about nine-tenths in value of agricultural products of the islands, and more than four-fifths of the population is on plantation pay rolls. The industry is highly centralized and capitalized, and has grown from a crop yield of 360,038 tons in 1901, the year following annexation, to 646,445 tons in 1915. This has been accomplished by bringing more land into cultivation largely through great irrigation works and by increasing the return of cane per acre and the amount of sugar made from a ton of cane. Over 80 per cent of the laborers, of whom approximately 45,000 were employed in 1915 on the plantations of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, are Orientals—Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, and Filipinos.

Many operations connected with the sugar industry are paid for at a specific rate per unit of work. There are also piecework, or "short-time contract" operations in the mills, performed by gangs or individuals who are paid by the unit of work, though time payment is more usual. A common and important true contract is the long-term cultivating contract or "profit sharing" agreement, where a gang of men take a field of

cane belonging to a plantation and bring it to maturity for a stated price per ton of cane raised. Then there are the independent "planters" who sell their cane to the mills either at a flat rate per ton or at a rate based upon the current quotation for sugar in the New York market. Of 43,208 unskilled laborers in 1915 the number of wage hands was 24,468 (56.63 per cent), contractors 15,121 (35 per cent), and planters 3,619 (8.38 per cent). Contractors usually earn more than day men but their income is more variable. During 1915 the average daily earnings of the former was \$1.23 and of the latter 81 cents. Omitting women and children, the lowest rate paid to common field

hands is \$20 per month, but on many plantations the base rate is \$24 for all Europeans and \$20 for Orientals.

An important feature of wage payment is the bonus system, introduced about four years ago by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association. Under this plan, prior to April 1, 1916, each wage hand working on an average twenty days each month for the plantation during the preceding year, earning \$24 or less a month, was paid 1 per cent of his earnings for every \$1 that the price of sugar rose above \$70 a ton, 20 per cent of the bonus being paid each month and the remaining portion at the end of the bonus period, October

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31st. On April 1st, last, the bonus rate was increased to 1.5 per cent and was extended to include all contract cultivators or profit sharers and all short-time contractors earning \$24 or less a month. On some plantations the bonus is paid to all employees earning \$50 or less a month. The requirement that the worker must remain on the plantation a year to obtain the bonus was abolished and instead all male workers laboring twenty days in a month are entitled to a bonus for that month. During 1915 the average price of sugar was \$90 a ton, which, under the original plan, entitled the men to a bonus of 20 per cent. It is estimated that the average price of sugar will be \$120 a ton this year, thus entitling the men to a bonus of 75 per cent.

In the pineapple industry most of the laborers work in canneries at an average wage of 94 cents a day. Field hands receive an average of 97 cents. The work is seasonal. Laborers are recruited from the ranks of casual workers and none is brought from abroad.

The workmen's compensation law enacted in 1915, provides surgical, medical and hospital service for the first fourteen days, not exceeding \$50 in amount, but allows no compensation for the first fourteen days of disability. Sixty per cent of the wages may be paid during temporary total disability. Many plantations, however, have made a practice of paying full medical expenses and wages in such cases, and are continuing this plan instead of taking advantage of their rights under the law. In case of death or permanent disability the rights of workers and their families are better protected under the compensation law than under the old system.

The housing conditions of the plantation workers compare favorably with those of similar classes on the mainland, but care is necessary in preventing deterioration of quarters when new laborers from the Orient are introduced. Houses, water and fuel are furnished free of charge to employees. A single Japanese pays \$7 a month for board and a family spends about \$10 a month for provisions.

Approximately 53 per cent of the laborers are Japanese, and there is a growing tendency of this race to predominate both in the ranks of unskilled labor and as men of influence in commercial and industrial activities. Their Americanization is as yet on the surface; it has not touched their hearts. Nor is there much reason

why it should. They are discriminated against in the matter of citizenship and are separated by social and linguistic barriers from the white population. If the Orientals in Hawaii are ever to be Americanized they must be protected from direct contact and competition with the laboring classes of Asia itself. Complementary to such a policy, necessary encouragement should be given to the immigration of Europeans. The Portuguese have proved suitable settlers for Hawaii.

The increase of a citizen laboring population, fostering of industries other than sugar making, and rise of a middle class derived from the people who work with their hands, and the increase in small holdings, are necessary to the building up of a true civic community, organized to secure the welfare of all its members. The Federal Government, in every policy affecting the territory, should strive to transform the islands into such a community.

SAVED BY THE SPARROW.

Some years ago the agriculturists of Hungary, moved to the insane step by ignorance and prejudice, succeeded in getting the sparrow (*Passer domesticus*) doomed to destruction. Within five years the country was overrun with insects, and these same men were crying frantically for the bird to be given back to them, lest they should perish. The sparrow was brought back, and driving out the hordes of devastating insects, proved the salvation of the country.

I wonder why it is that we are not all kinder than we are? How much the world needs it! How easily it is done! How instantaneously it acts! How infallibly it is remembered!—Henry Drummond.

Great riches are just as hard to lose as a good name, and just as easy.

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∴ ∴ San Francisco Bay in 1840 ∴ ∴

Today, the beautiful harbor at San Francisco, fresh in the memory of the thousands who visited it in 1915, is in interesting contrast with the account of it written three quarters of a century ago by Richard Henry Dana, in "Two Years Before the Mast."

"This large bay, which lies in latitude 37 degrees, 58 minutes, was discovered by Sir Francis Drake, and by him represented to be (as indeed it is) a magnificent bay, containing several good harbors, great depth of water, and surrounded by a fertile and finely wooded country. About thirty miles from the mouth of the bay, and on the southeast side, is a high point, upon which the presidio is built. Behind this is the harbor, in which trading vessels anchor, and near it, the mission of San Francisco, and a newly begun settlement, mostly of Yankee Californians, called Yerba Buena, which promises well. Here, at anchor, and the only vessel, was a brig under Russian colors, from Asitka, in Russian America, which had come down to winter, and to take in a supply of tallow and grain, great quantities of which latter articles are raised in the missions at the head of the bay."

"We began our preparations for taking in a supply of wood and water, for both of which San Francisco is the best place on the coast. A small island, situated about two leagues from the anchorage, called by us 'Wood Island,' and by the Spaniards 'Isla de los Angeles,' was covered with trees to the water's edge; and to this, two of our crew, who were Kennebec men and could handle an ax like a plaything, were sent every morning to cut wood, with two boys to

pile it up for them. In about a week they had cut enough to last us a year."

"We sailed down this magnificent bay with a light wind, the tide, which was running out, carrying us at the rate of four or five knots. It was a fine day; the first of entire sunshine we had had for more than a month. We passed directly under the high cliff on which the presidio is built, and stood into the middle of the bay, from whence we could see small bays, making up into the interior, on every side; large and beautifully wooded islands; and the mouths of several small rivers. If California ever becomes a prosperous country this bay will be the center of its prosperity. The abundance of wood and water, the extreme fertility of its shores, the excellence of its climate, which is as near to being perfect as any in the world, and its facilities for navigation, affording the best anchoring grounds in the whole western coast of America, all fit it for a place of great importance; and, indeed, it has attracted much attention, for the settlement of 'Yerba Buena,' where we lay at anchor, made chiefly by Americans and English, and which bids fair to become the most important trading place on the coast, at this time began to supply traders, Russian ships and whalers with their stores of wheat and frijoles.

"The tide leaving us, we came to anchor near the mouth of the bay, under a high and beautifully sloping hill, upon which herds of hundreds and hundreds of red deer, and the stag, with his high branching antlers, were bounding about,

looking at us for a moment, and then starting off, affrighted at the noises which we made for the purpose of seeing the variety of their beautiful attitudes and motions."

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INFANTILE PARALYSIS.

What science has discovered as to the cause and prevention of infantile paralysis, through ten years of experimentation with monkeys and other animals, was set forth by Dr. George H. Whipple, Professor of Research Medicine in the University of California and Director of the George Williams Hooper Foundation for Medical Research, in a meeting held at the University of California Summer Session Tuesday, August 1st, to discuss standards of medical education and medical research, the other speakers being Dr. George E. Ebricht, President of the California State Board of Health, and Chester H. Rowell, Editor of the Fresno "Republican."

That it has been definitely proved by experiments with animals that infantile paralysis is infectious and communicable from person to person was stated by Director Whipple. Up to ten years ago, he said, the disease was a complete mystery. Then it was found that infection could be transmitted to monkeys. By the careful work of a large number of different scientists with such infected monkeys, and by observations of human beings who had contracted the disease naturally it has been proved that the disease is due to a special virus which can be grown in the test tube and which is found in the nose, throat, intestines, brain, and spinal cord of men and of infected monkeys.

That infection with infantile paralysis may be spread by either moist or dry secretions from the nose and throat of those suffering with the disease was declared by Dr. Whipple. He stated that the usual method of infection is for the virus to enter the body by way of the nose and throat. He said that flies may become infected by nose secretions and carry the virus to food or to people, but that it is mainly by human beings that the disease is spread, as shown by the fact that it follows along routes of travel by rail or boat. There is no evidence of its conveyance by the ordinary domestic animals.

Dr. Whipple stated that the virus is usually present in the secretions early in a case of infantile paralysis, and that patients are ordinarily not infectious for more than four to six weeks, but that in some instances they remain infectious for five or six months. He pointed out that sometimes persons who are themselves entirely well are "carriers" of the virus. He urged that suitable precautions be taken to disinfect the clothing and excreta of those who have suffered from the disease, and to disinfect also even healthy persons who have come in contact with infantile paralysis. He reported that the incubation period after infection is usually six to eight days, but may be from two to fourteen.

Much more experimental work must be carried on before a satisfactory treatment for the disease will be established, said Dr. Whipple. He reported that a serum from human patients and also from monkeys to which the disease had been given and which had then recovered has been found of use, but that the supply is very limited. Valuable experiments are in progress in various parts of the country in the hope of developing a method of vaccination against the disease. At present scrupulous isolation of those infected with infantile paralysis and careful disinfection methods are the best way of attacking and controlling the disease.

Dr. Whipple said that infantile paralysis is not so highly infectious as such diseases as scarlet fever or measles, and that only a relatively small percentage of people, these being particularly the younger, are susceptible. The mortality varies considerably in various epidemics, but rarely exceeds ten per cent. Isolation of all cases he declared the best weapon against infantile paralysis.

The brilliant results of modern sanitation and preventive medicine, Dr. Whipple declared, have been made possible only by research in medicine. The vast proportion of valuable results

have been obtained, he stated, by hard, sustained work by a great number of research workers, frequently dealing with minor problems which at the time seem to have small practical value, but which eventually are found to contribute toward man's knowledge and control of disease.

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The breast fed baby has the best chance?

Physical fitness is preparedness against disease?

Pneumonia is a communicable disease?

Cockroaches may carry disease?

SO LIVE.

So live

That in the after-years,
Friends will remember you with tears,
And long for your return.

So live

That those now little lads and lassies,
Will look for you when some tall stranger
passes,
And for your smile will yearn.

So live

That ancient, wrinkled crones,
Who nod beside the smoky chimney stones,
And age's vigil keep,
Hearing, that day, soft footfalls in the grass,
Will dream they hear you pass—
And smile in their long sleep.

—Richard Warner Borst in "The Public."

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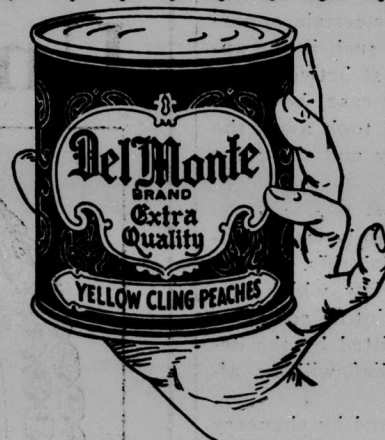
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Americans, Wake Up!

-:-

-:-

By Andrew Furuseth

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has, in the case of John Bogni, et al. vs. Giovanni Perrotti et al., handed down a decision so far-reaching in its effect, so subversive of fundamental American principles, so destructive of individual liberty, that it can not be permitted to stand without being seriously questioned by way of appeal or certiorari in the Supreme Court of the United States, then if that should fail the appeal must be to Caesar; that is to say, the decision with all its hideous consequences must be taken into the forum of public opinion, and it must be done soon.

The court describes the case as follows:

"This is a contest between two labor unions seeking similar employment as laborers in the building trades. The plaintiffs are members of the General Laborers' Industrial Union No. 324, a voluntary unincorporated association which is a branch of the national organization known as the Industrial Workers of the World. The defendants are members of the Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, Local 209, a like association, affiliated with a national organization known as the American Federation of Labor. The plaintiffs in their bill allege that there have been, are now and will be numerous buildings under construction in Boston and its vicinity, in connection with which they have been, are now and will be engaged and ready to offer their services, if profitable, useful and pleasant employment, and that they all have no means of supporting themselves except through such employment; but the defendants, well aware of the plaintiffs' condition in respect of such employment, have conspired to deprive the plaintiffs of their employment; have threatened that if they did not desert their own organization and cease to be members thereof and join the organization of the defendants, the latter would cause them to be discharged from their employment, and that the defendants have used unlawful pressure upon and have intimidated certain owners of property not to employ the plaintiffs by threats of sympathetic strikes and otherwise, and in some instances by this means have caused the discharge of the plaintiffs from employment."

Note that the court holds this to be a contest between two unions of laborers for certain opportunities to work. On the surface such is the appearance, but in fact it is a contest between employer and employees. In either case, however, the law enacted in Massachusetts took away the jurisdiction of the court of equity and the court held it to be unconstitutional.

The court says:

"The conduct thus described plainly was calculated to harm the rights of the plaintiffs. Under general principles of the common law, which now have become well settled, the plaintiffs set out a wrong against their rights committed by the defendants, for which ordinary relief will be afforded in equity by injunction."

No such jurisdiction was exercised by chancery in Great Britain. The common law provided legal not equitable, remedies, and these legal remedies were modified under our declaration of individual rights by the courts of Massachusetts at an early date in our history in *Commonwealth vs. Hunt*.

The court then quotes a number of decisions.

Stripped of its legal verbiage the description means that the membership of the Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, Local No. 209, decided that they would not work together with the members of the General Laborers' Industrial Union No. 324. In other words, they insisted upon the same right to choose their

own company at labor that is insisted upon by every free man in the parlor or at play. This was not satisfactory to the employers, and no doubt they furnished the legal advice that caused the membership of the General Laborers' Industrial Union to go to the equity court for relief.

A demurrer was entered by Hodcarriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union, who set up as a defense that the State of Massachusetts, through its legislative authority, had declared that labor is not property, that causes such as the one herein described shall not be heard by a court of equity, that "no injunction shall be granted, but that the parties shall be left to their

remedy at law." The legislature enacted this statute for the special purpose of nullifying the decisions quoted by the court insofar as they served to give jurisdiction to the equity court.

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts holds that the statute in question is unconstitutional, being antagonistic to the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and overrules the demurrer. The fourteenth amendment to the Constitution is as follows:

"ARTICLE XIV.

"Section 1. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of

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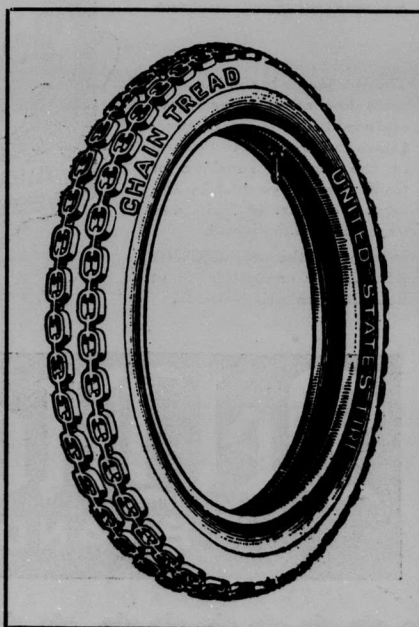
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the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws."

This amendment furnishes no authority for the action of the court, unless it be held that labor is property, but the court holds that labor is property and rests its entire decision upon such definition of labor. It says, "That the right to work is property can not be regarded longer as an open question," and in support of this quotes decisions.

It again says: "Labor is property and as such merits protection. The right to make it available is next in importance to the right of life and liberty"; and again quotes certain decisions.

And then concludes that: "The right to work, therefore, is property. One can not be deprived of it by simple mandates of the legislature. It is protected by the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States and by numerous guarantees of our Constitution. It is as much property as the more obvious forms of goods and merchandise, stocks and bonds."

For centuries it was held that any combination of laborers to raise their wages and improve their condition was a conspiracy, and subject to heavy penalties. It dates from a case of the King vs. the Tub-Woman in the thirteenth century. The women were cleaning tubs in a brewery. The king received certain revenues from the beer. No work, no beer. No beer, no revenue. Hence, this was held to be a conspiracy against the king, and by the usual nibbling, the usual sapping and mining, the usual crawling over and extending the field of jurisdiction by stealth, while the guard slept, it was extended from the king to other employers. It lived through several centuries in England and was carried to this country by the colonists. After a long and bitter struggle it was abolished in nearly all the States of the Union. To combine and withhold the labor, as Parliament withheld supplies, thereby compelling a redress of grievances, was no longer actionable or punishable in a court of law. The resort was then had to equity. But the court of equity or of chancery had no jurisdiction over personal relations. The jurisdiction of equity was over property. Two persons claiming a right in the same property, both seeking to enter upon it, it was necessary to keep them both off until title could be determined, and hence the equity court issued a writ prohibiting either party from entering into possession, from in any way damaging the property, or exercising any other rights that go with ownership until title was determined.

The relations between master and servant—employer and employee—had been uniformly held to be personal relations and subject to the courts of law; further, that such relations came within the police regulations and were reserved to the States.

It was too plain that the relation between the workman and the employer, and between one workman and another seeking employment, had nothing to do with equity, and could have nothing to do therewith except upon the hypothesis that labor is property, and so the judges began to hold that labor is property in order that the court of equity might have jurisdiction.

The bookkeeper, for convenience, wrote the word labor on top of his ledger where he noted down the amount paid out as wages. Another account in the ledger was material, another account land and buildings, etc., thus putting labor and property on an equality in his bookkeeping.

Political economists found this to be the practice, and in their treatises on production and in their description of business, treated labor as a commodity, also for convenience. In the busi-

ness mind, and later in the public mind, there thus grew up a concept that labor was equal to and on the same level with property, and finally that it is property. The legal profession seized upon it and gave to it the sanction of court decisions, the trend of which was not appreciated, and they were not contested either for this reason or because the parties were too poor. Whereupon, in some instances, the legal profession again, by gradual nibbling, got some kind of recognition for this monstrous doctrine, even in the statutes of some States. The whole conception is a violation of the fundamental American polity, of Saxon jurisprudence, and even of the old Roman law.

The definition of property found in the standard books affords no excuse for this usurpation.

Definitions of Property.

"Property means the dominion of indefinite right of user and disposition which one lawfully

exercises over particular things or subjects and generally to the exclusion of all others. Property is ownership, the exclusive right of any person freely to use, enjoy, and dispose of any determinate object, whether real or personal." (English and American Encyclopedia of Law.)

"Property is the exclusive right of possession, enjoying and disposing of a thing." (Century Dictionary.)

"A right imparting to the owner a power of indefinite user, capable of being transmitted to universal successor by way of descent, and imparting to the owner the power of disposition from himself and his successors." (Austin, Jurisprudence.)

"The sole and despotic dominion which one claims and exercises over the external things of the world in total exclusion of the right of any other individual in the world." (Blackstone.)

It will be seen from these definitions that noth-

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ing can be property unless it can be transmitted to others or disposed of, and when the fourteenth amendment was adopted nobody held that "Labor is Property."

Business can not be property, nor can labor. The definition of business is as follows: "That which occupies the time, attention and labor of men for the purpose of livelihood or profit; that which occupies the time, attention and labor of men for the purpose of profit and improvement." (American and English Encyclopedia of Law.)

And again: "That which busies or that occupies the time, attention or labor of one, as his principal concern, whether for a longer or a shorter time." (Webster's Dictionary.)

Definition of labor: "Physical or mental effort, particularly for some useful or desired end. Exertions of the powers for some end other than recreation or sport." (Century Dictionary.)

It will be seen from the above definitions that while there is a fundamental difference between property and business, there is none at all between business and labor; to do business is to labor.

Labor is "exertion of the powers for some end other than recreation or sport."

"The powers" is the physical and mental power inherent in man. The word labor is a careless, indefinite term, but as used, it signifies labor power in activity, producing some commodity. Labor power can not be transmitted; it can not be divorced from the physical body of which it is an inherent and indissoluble part. It grows with the person's growth; depends upon the person's health; decays in sickness, and vanishes with death. It is personal and can only be active in obedience to the personal will of the individual. It is an attribute of life and may be properly said to be life itself.

Labor, therefore, can not be property unless the person be property; that is to say, unless the person be a slave. The only value of the slave to his owner was the labor power inherent in him or her; all else was expense. The labor power had to be nourished to be preserved. This was expensive and no one would have kept the slaves except for the labor power inherent in the slaves, and the fact that the product of that labor power in operation was the property of the owner of the slave. Hence, the statement that the court's ruling is in fundamental opposition to the American polity.

The thirteenth amendment, which was the result of the Civil War, was adopted to put an end to slavery forever in the United States.

But the court says: "That the right to work is property can not be longer regarded as open to question"; and "Labor is property and as such merits protection. The right to make it available is next in importance to the rights of life and liberty."

The decision of the court destroys the right to liberty by holding that labor is property—a something that is subject to barter, to sale and capable of being transmitted and thus lessens life. Life can not be healthy and abundant except in freedom.

The Massachusetts law sought to restore to the laborer the more abundant life and equal protection of the law which he was being deprived of by the autocratic acts of the court of equity, which first held that he is a commodity—a piece of property legally indistinct from the shoe that he makes or the barrel of oil that he rolls, and then under the pretext of protecting his right to work it makes him a thing subject to the ownership of some man, who has not as yet lost his rights as a man and a citizen.

If there be a right to work against whom does this right run? Can John Doe, the laborer, claim the right to work from Richard Roe, the employer of labor? Certainly not, and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, in the case of *Worthington vs. Waring*, 157 Mass., 421, was supposed

to have settled that question. In that case the court held, that, while "courts of equity often protect property from threatened injury when the rights of property are equitable, or when, although the rights are legal, the civil and criminal remedies at common law are not adequate, but the rights which the petitioners allege the defendants were violating at the time the petition was filed are personal rights, as distinguished from the rights of property"; that the wrongs complained of were not entitled to equitable relief, and that the remedy was "by an action of tort to be brought by each petitioner separately."

This case was brought by workmen who claimed that they were blacklisted by a combination of employers, and that the employers entered into a conspiracy not to employ them unless they ceased to be members of their organization, and accepted the terms dictated by the conspirators. This decision was handed down

some years ago—December, 1892. But there is no doubt that the court will hold in the same way, if a similar cause were brought to its attention.

The explanation of the court's action in the case of *John Boggi et al. vs. Giovanni Perrotti et al.* is that it, in the stated opinion of the court, is a case between laborers. It is a lineal descendant of the old status of the laborer—slave or serf—under which a laborer's testimony against another laborer was accepted if in the interest of the master, but was of no value against the master.

If a citizen has a right to labor, plainly such right does not run against another citizen. But the court holds that a laborer's right to labor runs against other laborers and then proceeds to protect the right of one laborer against another and thus denies to the laborer the full right of citizenship. If such right exist at all, it must run



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against the State and constitute a part of the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If this be so, it is not a legal but a political right not delegated to the judiciary and the action of the court is usurpation. The citizen may have a right to expect that the laws shall be such that he may be able to find labor through which he may live and pursue his happiness. The state, under its own declaration, may be bound to create such condition, but in so doing it must not encroach upon the right to liberty which, by this declaration, is placed upon an absolute equality with the other two. If two or more laborers seek the same employment, which, being free men, they may do, it is the right of the employer in esse or in prospective, to choose between the applicants that one or that group who is willing and able to do the work needed. There can be no legal wrong committed by the employer against the man who fails to obtain the employment. If the employer, having his own business interests in view, employs A, B has no remedy but to seek work elsewhere. When the equity court takes jurisdiction to protect the employer or either of the applicants for work against the economic consequences of their acts, it exceeds its jurisdiction, restores autocratic government and if it be permitted to continue, it will make itself the absolute master of all who do business, of all those who employ laborers, as well as of the laborers. The equity court was established to protect property where there was no remedy at law. It extended its authority and jurisdiction to cases where in the opinion of the judge there was no adequate remedy at law, and it now acts as if the rules read "if there is no better remedy at law," and thus there is a restoration of autocratic government.

If the court of equity be permitted to regulate and protect business and its earning capacity business must become territorial, and no one can come into competition and reduce its income by diverting any part of it. No one could then enter into business unless he complied with the terms of those already established; all competition would necessarily cease. If equity is permitted to regulate personal relations it will gradually draw to itself all legislative power. If it be permitted to set aside or to enforce law, it will ultimately arrogate to itself jurisdiction now held by the law courts and destroy trial by jury, together with the safeguards with which Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence has clothed the defendants.

The judge sitting in chancery—equity—is the king and claims and exercises the one-time autocratic power of the king; that is, all the three distinct branches of American government—the legislative, the judicial, and the executive. In issuing the injunction he makes the law; in construing it he exercises judicial functions, and in so far as he can, he acts as the executive in enforcing the law made by him in issuing the injunction.

As government by equity (personal government) advances, government by law (government by the people) recedes.

The legislature of the State of Massachusetts became aware of the dangers to the working people and to personal liberty, as well as to the law courts and their jurisdiction, and therefore passed a law depriving the court of equity of jurisdiction in certain causes. The legislature reenacted the fundamental American principle that labor is not property, that the relations between the workmen and employers, etc., should not be subject to the court of equity; that in such cases "no injunction shall be granted but the parties shall be left to their remedy at law."

The legislature sought to so arrange the law that the liberty of the people would be preserved, and the court, the limits of whose jurisdiction is within the absolute power of the legislature, holds that the legislature has exceeded its

authority; that its action is unconstitutional and therefore void.

In so doing it depends in the main upon the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, but without the absurd definition of labor as being property, it can not come within the fourteenth amendment.

The Sixty-third Congress dealt with the definition of labor. It found that the Sherman Anti-Trust law had been misconstrued through this definition, that the scope of the fourteenth amendment had been extended by the same means, and it enacted that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

But aside from this, while the thirteenth amendment is in the Constitution, labor, that is, labor power, can not be property. The decision is the baldest usurpation and can not be permitted to stand.

The parties in interest ought to seek redress from the Supreme Court of the United States through an appeal, or by certiorari. It is not conceivable that the court will refuse. Nor is it conceivable that the court will assume that any court may set aside the action of the law-making power on the flimsy pretext arrived at from an absurd definition of a word.

To permit this decision to stand is to sleep on our rights, and thereby to surrender them. If the parties in immediate interest can not or will not take the needed action, then the rest of the labor movement is in duty bound to act.

In the meantime the guards must cry aloud from the towers to prepare and to resist. Preparation to meet the foreign foe is well, but there is an infinitely more dangerous foe within and this foe works most noiselessly and effectively when attention is directed elsewhere. Americans, wake up!

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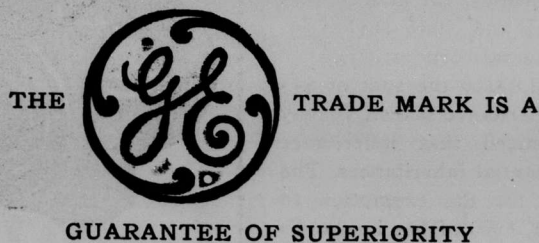
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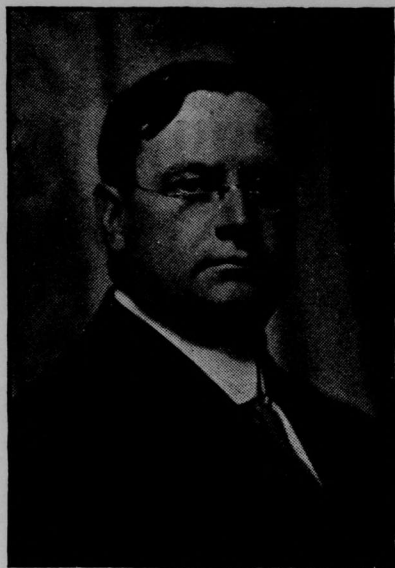
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State Finances

By John Francis Neylan
Chairman Board of Control

Every taxpayer in the State of California, whether he is the president of a bank or the owner of a little suburban lot should read the financial statement of the State government for the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years and learn at first hand from what sources State revenues are derived and upon what objects they are expended.

This official statement, just issued, shows that the entire taxes and revenues of the State for the sixty-seventh and sixty-eighth fiscal years, embracing the two years between July 1, 1915, and June 30, 1917, total \$38,340,333.76 or approximately \$19,170,000 a year. The total appropriations and fixed charges of the State government for the same period are \$35,997,086.47, or approximately \$17,998,500 a year. Thus there is in the fiscal period a surplus of current revenues over current expenditures of \$2,343,247.29 for the fiscal period.



Governor Hiram W. Johnson.

The sources of State revenue will prove most interesting. Under the system of taxation adopted in 1910, State and local taxes were divided, the burden of supporting the State government falling practically in its entirety upon the corporations of the State.

The official figures show that of the entire revenue totalling \$38,340,333.76 for the two fiscal years the sum of \$31,518,533.16 is paid by the following classes of corporations: Railroads; street railways; light, heat and power corporations; telegraph and telephone companies; car and express companies; national banks and State banks; insurance companies and general corporations.

Of the remaining \$6,821,800.60 the sum of \$4,500,000 is derived from inheritance taxes. It may not be generally recognized that inheritance taxes fall only upon substantial inheritances. The law specifically provides for the exemption to every widow of the first \$24,000 of her husband's estate.

Of the remaining \$2,321,800.60 the sum of \$600,000 is paid by the counties for interest on highway moneys expended within their boundaries. The principal of the \$18,000,000 State Highway bond issue is payable by the State, the interest on the bonds is payable by the counties in proportion to the amount of the issue spent within their borders.

Of the remaining \$1,721,800.60 the sum of \$466,-

720 is derived from interest on deposits in banks of the State's running cash balance and the State's cash surplus.

Of the remaining \$1,255,080.60 the sum of \$350,000 is derived from fees of the Secretary of State's office. The principal part of these fees comes from the filing of articles of incorporation.

Of the remaining \$905,080.60 the sum of \$380,000 is derived from the payments for maintenance of inmates of the Preston and Whittier Schools and the Sonoma State Home.

The remainder of the revenue, \$525,080.60 is derived from various sources, including fish and game licenses, fees of insurance commissioner,

supreme and appellate courts fees, delinquent property taxes, etc.

This much for the revenues. The objects of expenditures are not less interesting.

Of the total \$35,997,086.47 for the present two years, the enormous sum of \$16,469,629 is devoted to education. Of this sum the common schools take \$8,860,000; the high schools the sum of \$1,521,000; the University of California the sum of \$3,247,874; the State normal schools, California Polytechnic, Hastings College of the Law and Institution for the Deaf and the Blind, \$1,920,755; and free text-books for the common schools, \$250,000.

Phone Kearny 3847

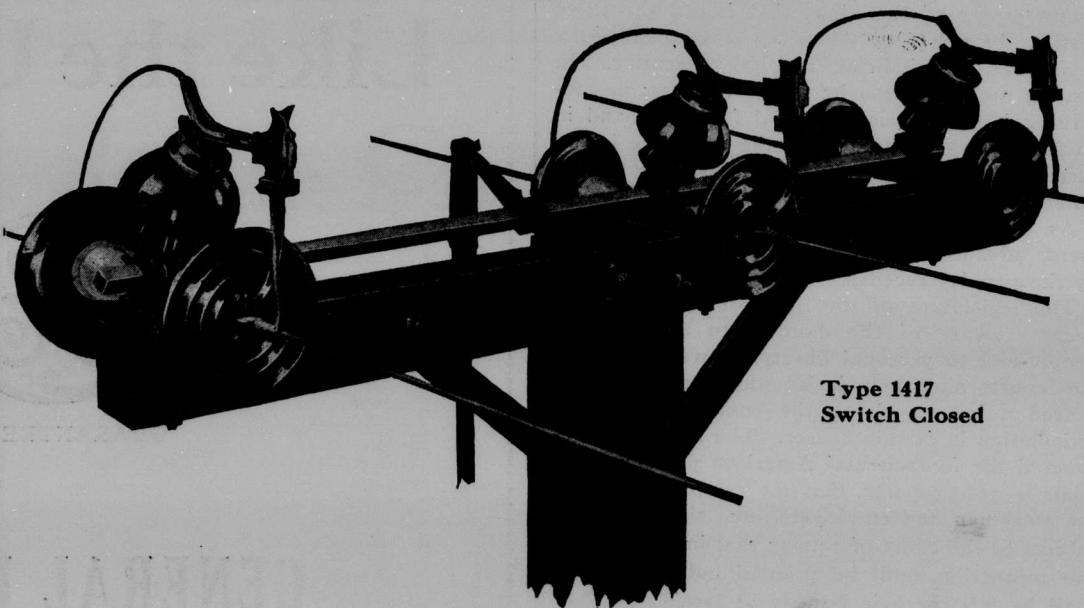
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Of the remaining expenditures the sum of \$5,662,820 goes for the maintenance and improvements of the State's charitable and benevolent institutions. Of this sum the hospitals for the insane take \$4,267,720, the homes for the veterans of the wars and blind people the sum of \$420,000 and the aid of orphans and half-orphans \$975,000.

Of the remaining expenditures correctional institutions take \$2,864,200. The prisons take of this sum \$1,911,200 and the reformatories for boys and girls \$953,000.

Of the sum of \$921,602.43 is absorbed by permanent improvements other than at State institutions, including river and reclamation work; and in payments of claims and refunds of taxes erroneously paid.

Of the remaining expenditures \$1,761,802 is paid back to the counties of the State to reimburse them for withdrawal of corporate and railroad property from local taxation under section 14 of Article XIII of the Constitution, ratified November 8, 1910.

Of the remainder \$1,500,000 is set aside for meeting the annual redemption of State highway, State building and University of California bonds.

The remainder of the expenditures is absorbed by the legislative, judicial and executive branches of the State government. The legislative branch absorbs \$483,900 and the judicial \$1,007,670, including the State's one-half share of each superior judge's salary.

Of the entire expenditures totaling \$35,997,086.47, the sum of \$4,565,863.04 goes for the support of the executive and administrative department of the government. This department includes the offices of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, State Board of Control, Secretary of State, Controller, State Railroad Commission, Industrial Accident Commission, Civil Service Commission and all other State offices, departments, boards, bureaus and commissions for which any State appropriation is made. It will thus be seen that the entire amount appropriated for the support of all offices, bureaus, boards, commissions and departments is a total of \$2,282,931.52 a year.

With the approach of every political campaign in California we have a recurrence of a particularly vicious form of attack on the financial integrity of the State government, and, unfortunately for the credit of the commonwealth, it seems the present political campaign is to be no exception. Those agencies which are desirous of destroying Governor Johnson politically are willing, apparently, to destroy the financial credit of the State of California to achieve their purpose. Apparently no falsehood is too absurd or wild for these agencies to spread broadcast, the theory being that someone will believe it, and that it will be impossible for those familiar with the facts to keep up with every new yarn.

Such phrases as "commission-ridden government," "new commissions add millions to pay roll," "taxpayers groan under weight of commissions" are a few of the glittering generalities used by those reactionary influences which do not dare openly assert that they mean to destroy the California Railroad Commission, the State Board of Control, the Industrial Accident Commission, the State Civil Service Commission, the State Highway Commission and the other governmental agencies which they have been unable to control during Governor Johnson's administration. They are not honest enough to publish the fact that the total of the appropriations for the support of all State boards, offices, bureaus, departments and commissions is \$2,282,931.52.

These influences desire most ardently to obscure the following facts which are demonstrable to any honest person, and which will be demonstrated in detail in a series of five or six articles

which will cover the subject of the State's finances in detail.

Since Governor Johnson took office in 1911 the entire burden of maintaining the State government has fallen upon the corporations of California. The individual taxpayer has paid no State taxes—he has paid only city, county and other local taxes. The corporations have been justly taxed.

The average increase in appropriations for the support of the State government each two years has been the smallest in the history of the State under Governor Johnson. Under preceding Governors (when the individual taxpayer was paying State taxes) the average increase each two years was 21.6 per cent. Under Governor Johnson it has been 11.8 per cent.

Under Governor Johnson the following State institutions have been modernized, with tremendous expenditures for buildings and equipment

which were needed for years, but which were denied because of the old log-rolling theory of appropriations: The University of California, six hospitals for the insane and a new hospital built, five State normal schools and three new normal schools built, the two State prisons and a reformatory farm purchased, two reformatories for boys and a new reformatory for girls.

Under Governor Johnson the following governmental agencies and activities have been financed: California Railroad Commission, State Board of Control, Industrial Accident Commission, Civil Service Commission, State Market Commission, State Purchasing Department.

All of the expenses of these projects have been met and today in the State Treasury there is a credit cash surplus of \$4,500,000. When Governor Johnson took office in 1911 there was a deficit of \$261,000.

Incredible as it may seem not a single Chamber



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(INCUMBENT)

Judge of the
Superior
Court

Unexpired Term

FOR RE-ELECTION



George H. Cabaniss

Superior Judge

(INCUMBENT)

of Commerce or Board of Trade in California or Merchants' Association has adopted a resolution or taken any formal action whatever to repudiate the grossest falsehood ever published concerning the State of California's financial integrity, although for two weeks the Los Angeles "Times" has been publishing to the world that California's State government costs \$176,000,000 a year. The sum of \$176,000,000 is approximately ten times the annual cost of all California's appropriations and fixed charges for support of the State government, State institutions, common schools, high schools and university.

This statement, false to the extent of \$158,000,000 on a real accounting basis, was republished to the vast detriment of California in the New York "Times" of July 13, 1916, and is allowed to go unrepudiated, because it is part of the scheme of politics. It has been said that California takes her politics seriously. If this kind of thing can go on, it can truly be said we carry our politics to the extreme of insanity.

The question up to the business community of California in particular, and the people of the State in general, is whether the State's financial credit is to be ruined through the malice of certain interests which desire to defeat Governor Johnson's candidacy for the United States Senate.

It can truly be said that all of the Industrial Workers of the World in California have not done one-half the damage to the State that has been done by the publication of such insane falsehoods.

California securities are to be undermined, the bonds of the State and of every county, city, town, school district, irrigation district and water district in California are to have their value destroyed, apparently, without a protest from a single commercial organization in the commonwealth. California, the most economically and efficiently managed State in the nation, appar-

ently, is to be slandered and calumniated without protest because the interests which once exploited her have been curbed and made law abiding, simply because these interests control a few newspapers and are willing to go to any extreme to again get control of the government.

By the simple process of adding on to the cost of the State government the cost of government of the 239 incorporated cities of California and the cost of government of the 58 counties of the State for the fiscal year 1915, the Los Angeles "Times" gets a total of \$176,000,000 and publishes it to the world as "The Cost of California's State Government"; also under the heading "Appalling Cost of the State's Experiments in Government."

The fact that the official statement of the State Board of Equalization, which is a public record,

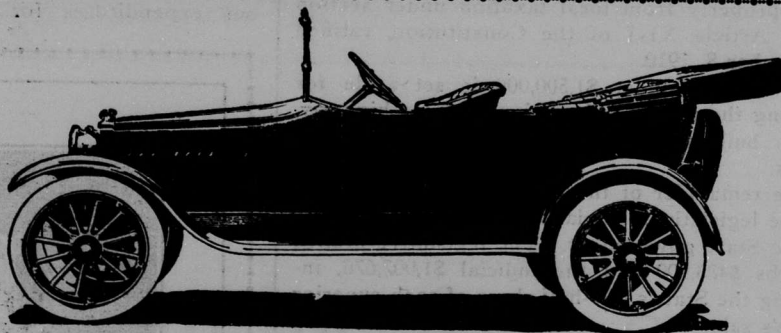
shows that the taxes levied for the support of the State government totaled \$18,197,600.62 for the year 1916 has no effect upon those intent on destroying Johnson.

The reason why these facts have no effect is that these agencies are endeavoring to hide the fact that the percentage of increase in appropriations each two years under Johnson has been the smallest in the history of the State, and every cent of the increase under Johnson has been levied upon the corporations of California, and levied justly.

"The Little Taxpayer" is a personage long familiar to the students of American politics. If ever a temple of fame is erected to honor the truly great, he should be given a niche adjoining that occupied by that other famous character

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"The Common People." Sacred history has really done an injustice to these two wonderful characters in awarding the palm for patience to Job, apparently without ever considering their claims. "Patience is a virtue," however, and "Virtue is its own reward," so probably poor "Little Taxpayer" and "Common People" would probably have gone friendless and unnoticed had it not been for recent events in California.

Recently in California two sturdy champions have sprung to the assistance of "Little Taxpayer" and "Common People." General Harrison Grey Otis, owner and publisher of the Los Angeles "Times" and General M. H. De Young, owner and publisher of the San Francisco "Chronicle," have entered the lists with the avowed intention of lifting from the shoulders of "Little Taxpayer" and "Common People" the terrible and iniquitous financial burden of the State of California's government.

So that due credit may be given these eminent exponents of justice the issue in the heart-breaking struggle in which they are engaged should be made clear.

It might be first assumed that General Otis and General De Young have unloosed their artillery for the protection of John Smith and Jim Jones, who pay taxes on their respective eighteen-hundred-dollar bungalows in the cities of Los Angeles and San Francisco. Be not fooled—John Smith and Jim Jones, who have heretofore masqueraded as little taxpayers, were impostors. Then again under the provisions of California's constitution, John Smith and Jim Jones pay no State taxes; they pay local taxes, ninety-five per cent of the State taxes of California falling upon the corporations of the State, and the remaining five per cent being derived from fees.

"Ah, ha! you miscreant," says the joint editorial writers of the two generals. "Now we have you. It is true that approximately ninety-five per cent of the cost of the State government falls

upon the railroad, electric light, power, street car and other corporations, but they charge it back to the people."

The editorial writers in their enthusiasm are slightly inaccurate. They should say: "Under the old system of things the utilities would have raised all rates and charged everything to the public."

The editorial writers forgot the California Railroad Commission. They forgot that during the last five years the charges of the public utilities, instead of being raised, have been reduced by the decisions of the Railroad Commission \$7,000,000 a year and have still done the biggest business in their history. That reduction is the rub, and the reason why the two generals are in the midst of the fray.

But to return to the tearful plight of "Little Taxpayer" and "Common People," let us identify the abused little fellows for whom the two generals are battling so valiantly.

The best way to do is to quote from the official notice of the State Board of Equalization, issued August 16, 1916, signed by John Mitchell, president, and T. M. Eby, secretary, showing the source of every dollar levied for the support of the State government for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, and ending June 30, 1916. Note the "Little Taxpayers" and "Common People" enumerated in the list, for whom the two generals are shedding such tears, and just figure out how long the able legal departments of these little taxpayers would allow either the national or State governments to tax them unjustly:

"And, Whereas, The State Board of Equalization, from the records of the State, determines and declares that there will be collected and received as State taxes under the provisions of section 14 of article XIII of the Constitution, and from all other sources, for support and maintenance of the State government for the sixty-

seventh fiscal year beginning July 1, 1915, the following amounts or thereabouts:

From—	
Railroads, including street railways.	\$6,577,040.28
Light, heat and power companies...	2,284,047.38
Telegraph and telephone companies	787,932.46
Car companies	122,761.52
Express companies	78,295.64
National banks	1,153,442.56
State banks	1,072,931.98
Insurance companies	1,022,553.80
General franchises	1,926,695.00
Total from taxation.....	\$15,036,700.62
Other Sources—	
Inheritance taxes	\$2,000,000.00
Delinquent property taxes	30,000.00
Collections, Preston and Whittier	
Schools and Sonoma State Home	190,000.00
Interest on State deposits.....	200,000.00
Insurance Commissioner, fees.....	65,000.00
Fish and Game licenses.....	26,500.00
Supreme and Appellate Courts, fees	10,200.00
State Engineering Dept., sales.....	2,000.00
Secretary of State, fees	175,000.00
Lunacy Commission, collections....	2,500.00
Surveyor General and Register State	
Land Office, fees	3,500.00
State Dairy Bureau, collections.....	2,500.00
State Board of Health, collections..	5,000.00
Interest on bonds—surplus fund investment	33,360.00
Payment by counties — highway bonds, interest	300,000.00
Miscellaneous receipts	115,340.00
Total, other sources	\$3,160,900.00

Total from all sources.....\$18,197,600.62

"Now, Therefore, The State Board of Equalization believes and thereupon adjudges and de-

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crees that the State of California is and will be in receipt of sufficient revenues for its support and maintenance for the sixty-seventh fiscal year and that no deficiency or other ad valorem taxes need or shall be levied or collected for said fiscal year.

"JOHN MITCHELL, Chairman,
"Board of Equalization.

"T. M. EBY, Secretary."

Those influences in California which profited for many years either by a direct or collateral interest in the corrupt government of the State, and which have been restrained for the last five years and a half have a favorite theme, namely, "Commission-ridden government."

The State Railroad Commission, the State Board of Control, the Industrial Accident Commission, the State Civil Service Commission and the State Market Commission are rather popular with the electorate, and it is extremely impolitic to attack their work directly. It is much more cunning to give a false general impression with such phrases as "Commissions cost State millions of dollars a year," "Commissions increase cost of State government millions of dollars a year," and like phrases.

Inasmuch as all of the offices, boards, bureaus, commissions and departments for which an appropriation is made cost a total of \$2,300,000 a year, the opponents of the present State administration prefer to confine themselves to glittering generalities. In addition to these are the State Highway Commission and the Board of Harbor Commissioners of San Francisco, the former supported out of a bond issue voted before Johnson became governor, the payment of the bonds falling on Johnson, however; and the latter payable out of the revenues of San Francisco harbor.

The opponents of the present administration do not care to make it plain that the California Railroad Commission costs a total of \$335,000 a

year, and has already rendered decisions saving the people of California more than \$7,000,000 a year or twenty times its annual cost. In addition the commission has enforced proper service and treatment of the public.

Likewise, the opponents of the present administration do not like to make plain that the State Board of Control costs \$119,360.00 a year and has effected savings in the management of the State's business which will total more than \$2,500,000.00 a year, or twenty times its annual cost. In addition it has systematized the State's business, eliminated corruption and favoritism, and made the management of the State comparable to that of an efficiently managed private corporation.

So that the public may be fully advised on the cost of every State Department for which an appropriation is made or one cent of taxes levied, herewith is a list showing the departments, boards, commissions, bureaus and offices with the amounts appropriated for their support for the present fiscal period, and showing their cost per year:

Governor	\$ 49,629.00
Lieutenant Governor	4,000.00
Board of Control	119,360.00
Secretary of State	67,704.60
Controller	104,870.00
Treasurer	28,850.00
Attorney General	56,930.00
Legislative Counsel Bureau	12,500.00
Surveyor General	26,630.00
Sup't. State Printing	17,662.50
Board of Equalization	46,480.00
Sup't. of Capitol Building and Grounds	83,952.50
Railroad Commission	335,000.00
Insurance Commission	6,700.00
Civil Service Commission	30,000.00
Immigration and Housing Com.	40,000.00
Weights and Measures Dept.	11,100.00

Water Commission	37,500.00
Industrial Welfare Commission	15,000.00
State Board of Health	171,875.00
Bureau of Labor	66,400.00
Industrial Accident Commission	188,120.00
Harbor Commission—Eureka	4,900.00
State Engineering Department	90,200.00
Board of Education	32,000.00
Sup't. of Public Instruction	28,630.00
Mining Bureau	58,600.00
State Library	98,600.00
Viticultural Commission	7,500.00
State Agricultural Commission	46,922.93
Horticultural Commission	55,750.00
State Veterinarian	21,200.00
State Dairy Bureau	35,000.00
Board of Forestry	22,900.00
Cal. Redwood Park Commission	10,000.00
State Lunacy Commission	24,500.00
Board of Corrections and Charities	20,000.00
Tax Commission	37,500.00
Market Commission	12,500.00
State Purchasing Department	25,000.00
Social Insurance Commission	10,000.00
Advisory Pardon Board	2,500.00
Historical Commission	5,000.00
Rural Credits Commission	2,500.00
Irrigation Conference	1,250.00
Sutter's Fort Trustees	4,815.00
Emergency Fund for all Institutions and Departments	50,000.00
Rent	27,500.00
Miscellaneous	12,600.00
State Children's Agents	14,800.00

Total \$2,282,931.53

How much more beneficial it would be for California as a whole and for every county, city, town and village, and every business concern and individual in the Commonwealth if our political campaigns could be purged of the idiotic attacks on the financial integrity of the State. How

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much more helpful it would be in the task of building up the industries of California if the following facts were made known to the entire United States:

That no private corporation controls its government.

That ninety per cent of its State revenues are derived from just taxation on corporations, under a system of taxation devised by corporation lawyers.

That during the last five years and a half the average increase in appropriations has been the smallest in the history of the State. Previously 21.6 per cent, and in the last five years and a half 11.8 per cent.

That in January, 1911, there was a deficit of \$261,000.00 in the State Treasury and today there is a surplus of \$4,500,000.00.

That the State makes its appropriations on a budget basis, the budget being published two weeks before each Legislature meets to give ample time for objection to be filed.

That the State business is conducted honestly, every department and institution having been put on a modern accounting basis and being audited every six months.

That there are no more scandals such as the expenditure of \$52,000,000.00 during fourteen years on State institutions without an audit.

That the school children of the State get their text-books free instead of paying twice their cost for the benefit of a ring of contractors.

That the State University, ranking second in the United States, after years of neglect has been given modern buildings and support at a cost of several million dollars. That this same University in four years has developed its Agricultural College and other departments to a degree that has astonished the teaching world.

That California's hospitals for the insane have been modernized at tremendous cost, and the

patients recognized as sick people instead of criminals. That the entire food supply and feeding of the insane and all other inmates of State institutions have been placed under the absolute control of the Professor of Chemistry of the University of California, a noted expert on foods.

That California has built three new Normal Schools, and modernized all her other institutions.

That California has built the finest system of highways to be found in the United States, expending \$18,000,000.00 without a breath of scandal. That California's Highway Engineer has been borrowed by the United States Government to aid it.

That California has a Railroad Commission, which while dealing justly with the public utility corporations, has saved to the traveling public, consumers and shippers by its decisions, \$7,000,000.00 a year. That this Commission has vastly improved the service of the public utilities, and eliminated from the capitalization of California utilities the system of "watering" stock.

That California has a Workmen's Compensation Act, which protects the maimed employee and his widow and orphans in case of his death. That this law today has the hearty approval of ninety per cent of the employers of the State.

That the State of California has a Compensation Insurance Department which has protected employers from being mulcted by liability accident concerns. That this bureau enforced a reduction of all liability insurance rates, and at the end of a year not only paid its entire cost, but paid its policy holders a substantial rebate.

That the State of California has a Civil Service law, most drastic in its provisions.

That the State Board of Harbor Commissioners of the Port of San Francisco has constructed in that harbor the finest system of modern wharves and piers in the world. That this

same board has not only modernized San Francisco's harbors and wharves, but cleared her waterfront of shacks and obstructions and made it the marvel of visiting harbor masters and constructors.

That the State of California has wiped out the curse of child labor, turning the children into the schools instead of factories and sweatshops, and gave its womanhood an eight-hour work day, without disturbing the business of the State or bankrupting a single merchant.

That the State of California has gone to the rescue of the farmers of the State and taken up the problem of marketing their products. That one of the State's most successful merchants is the director of its Market Commission.

That the State of California, through the University of California and the State Reclamation Board, has taken up the problem of harnessing its rivers and conserving its overflow waters for the benefit of arid lands.

These are but some of the things California has done in five years. How much better engaged we would be making these facts known to the world, instead of obscuring them all by falsehood piled upon falsehood in the attempt to discredit the man who either did these things or made them possible.

The reason why certain newspapers and some commercial interests do not want the facts above quoted known is contained in the first recital of accomplishments—"No private corporation today controls California's government."

No enjoyment, however inconsiderable, is confined to the present moment. A man is the happier for life from having made once an agreeable tour, or lived for any length of time with pleasant people, or enjoyed any considerable interval of innocent pleasure.—Sidney Smith.

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-:- An Appeal to Every Woman -:-

Some one has said that if women could only know of the destruction of bird-life that their love for finery occasions, they would make it unfashionable to wear the feathers of murdered birds. It must be that they do not know, and so we wish to make a very earnest and personal appeal to every woman who reads these lines to consider the subject.

Every year large numbers of birds are killed to supply milliners, many of them in the nesting season, when, if the parent birds are killed, the young must starve in their nests.

In the report of the American Ornithologists' Union, published some years ago, it was estimated that about five million birds were annually required to fill the demand for the ornamentation of the hats of American women. "The slaughter is not confined to song birds; everything that wears feathers is a target for the bird butcher." We quote from the bulletin issued by the Union:

"The slaughter extends in greater or less degree throughout the country. The destruction of 40,000 terns in a single season on Cape Cod for exportation, a million rail and reed birds (bobolinks) killed in a single month near Philadelphia, are facts that may well furnish food for reflection."

The aigrettes, which have been used so much for millinery purposes, are the nuptial plumes of the white heron, donned only for the nesting season. Arrayed in these, "the bird is ruthlessly shot while endeavoring to protect its nest of young, and is more easily caught on that account, and after the plume is torn out the dead body is thrown down in sight of the young ones, who are left to their miserable fate."

An American ornithologist, writing to the "Auk," says: "Plume hunters have destroyed about all the Florida rookeries. I saw one whole wagon load of scapular plumes of ardea wardi at one point. It is a burning shame, and it would make your heart ache to hear the wails of the starving young birds whose parents have been killed."

An article in the Boston "Evening Transcript" says that the Audubon Society has discovered a state of things that stands in need of the services of all organizations for the prevention of cruelty. It seems that a cruelly ingenious way has been contrived for trapping those useful birds, the vultures. After they are caught quills are pulled from their wings, and the birds are then turned loose to grow some more quills, if that is possible. In a good many instances they are absolutely unable to fly in the disabled condition in which they are left after the quills have been pulled out, and a most saddening sight it is to see their attempts when one realizes that it is all brought about to supply a senseless demand of fashion. The article states that the quills of such useful birds as hawks, owls, eagles and pelicans have also been used to meet the demands of fashion.

Mr. Frank M. Chapman says: "The economic value of birds to man lies in the service they render in preventing the undue increase of insects, devouring small rodents, in destroying the seeds of harmful plants, and in acting as scavengers."

"Leading entomologists estimate that insects cause an annual loss of at least two hundred million dollars to the agricultural interests of the United States. The statement seems incredible, but is based on reliable statistics. . . .

"As destroyers of the seeds of harmful plants, the good done by birds cannot be overestimated. . . . While the chickadees, nuthatches, woodpeckers, and some other winter birds are ridding

the trees of myriads of insects' eggs and larvae, the granivorous birds are reaping a crop of seeds, which, if left to germinate, would cause a heavy loss to our agricultural interests.

"As scavengers we understand that certain birds are of value to us, and therefore we protect them. Thus the vultures or buzzards of the South are protected both by law and public sentiment, and as a result they are not only exceedingly abundant but remarkably tame. But we do not realize that gulls, and some other water birds are also beneficial as scavengers in eating refuse which, if left floating on the water, would often be case ashore to decay. Dr. George F. Gaumer, of Yucatan, tells me that the killing of immense

numbers of herons and other littoral birds in Yucatan has been followed by an increase in human mortality among the inhabitants of the coast, which he is assured is a direct result of the destruction of birds that formerly assisted in keeping the beaches and bayous free from decaying animal matter."

The American Ornithologists' Union in the spring of 1900 sent out an "Appeal to Bird Lovers" for money to be used to hire wardens to protect the sea gulls while nesting.

We quote from the appeal:

"Simple, economic considerations make it a matter of course that the gulls must be saved. An immense horde of them, which naturalists

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think number anywhere from a hundred thousand to a million, gorge twice a day in New York bay upon garbage. . . .

"Imagine from what an amount of putrid matter these birds, as big as hens, save the adjacent beaches, not to speak of their perpetual gleaning in the actual harbors! And this is a specimen of what occurs at every port. And shall this incalculable sanitary benefit, and all this beauty, terminate forever, and for no worthy purpose?"

Birds preserve the balance of nature; they are the natural check upon insects and the small injurious animals. But when man steps in to destroy them the balance is disturbed and great losses result.

Prof. Edward E. Fish, of Buffalo, in speaking of the great use of birds to man, says:

"It is estimated that they save to agricultural purposes alone, annually, over \$100,000,000 in the United States. In many sections insect life is still so abundant as to make human life almost unendurable. In other sections it is only kept in check by birds, and there is no place in which, were this check removed, it would not greatly hold the balance of power. The number of flies, mosquitoes, gnats, and other small insects destroyed in one day in a small area by warblers, swallows, and fly catchers alone, is beyond computation."

Not only these birds are useful, but also some birds which are often considered injurious to agriculture, such as hawks, owls, crows, black-birds, and jays. The Department of Agriculture has proved that although some of these birds may now and then kill chickens, pull up the young corn, or rob a hen's nest, this is more than counterbalanced by the good they do in destroying grasshoppers, cutworms, and harmful insects, as well as field mice and other injurious mammals.

The State of Pennsylvania a while ago offered a bounty for the heads of owls and hawks because farmers complained of the loss of their chickens. Such quantities of these birds were killed that the field mice and other vermin which they had kept in check increased so rapidly that the state lost, through their depredations, upward of four million dollars in a year and a half. The law was quickly repealed, but it will be years before the balance can be restored.

"Not only humanitarians and lovers of nature, but naturalists and scientists, also have testified times without number to the useful services of owls in the cause of agriculture, owing to the great inroads they make among mice and moles. So much did our predecessors value them that in constructing their barns they invariably left an entrance for their particular use."

The "Crow Bulletin," published by the Department of Agriculture, states that corn can be so treated with tar that the crows will not molest it, and it also proves that the eggs and poultry which they eat amounts to only a fraction of one per cent of their food, which is largely of grasshoppers and grubs.

The much accused cherry bird has rescued whole villages from the elm worm plague, and it is well argued that the birds have a right to a little fruit merely as wages for their work.

The Department of Agriculture suggests planting food for the birds that will draw them from the berry patches and orchards—Juneberry as early food; mulberry for a little later; wild cherry, planted along roads and fences; and elder and viburnum for hedges and shrubberies. If little pans of water for the birds are placed in the orchard and vineyard they will be less likely to disturb the fruit to quench their thirst.

A law has now been passed enlarging the powers of the Department of Agriculture so as to include the preservation of game birds and other wild birds, and prohibiting interstate transportation of birds or dead bodies of birds, killed in violation of local laws.

Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, in an article on bird

decoration, pertinently asks: "How can a thoughtful woman, feeling some responsibility in the training of her children, reconcile her conscience to the constant object lessons in cruelty which the wearing of murdered birds holds up before her children? How dare she thus endorse and tacitly approve cruelty and barbarity which she cannot but know are a necessary part of this infamous trade?" In answer to the old argument that a bird exposed for sale has already been killed, so no harm is done in wearing it, Mrs. Miller points out the fact that "every woman who buys a bird this year ensures the death of another next year."

There is much work to be done, but the first thing to do is for every woman who wears a feather on her hat or bonnet to take it off and put it in the fire. This may seem harsh, but what else can be done with it? Certainly she should not give it away to be used by another.

When you appear with a feather upon your

bonnet, it is a sign to all intelligent, humane people, either that you have not considered this most important subject, or that you are heartless and careless of the suffering which must result to human beings as well as to birds, if this destruction goes on.

We hope you will encourage birds to build about you by feeding them and putting up bird boxes for their nests; we hope you will also discourage, as far as possible, the destruction of birds for food, and try to teach the small boy, wherever and whenever you can reach him, that the air-gun is unmanly, that it is not fair play to steal a bird's eggs from her nest, and that a live bird is much more interesting to watch than a dead one; thus you will change his interest in birds from that of a savage to that of a naturalist.

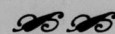
Perhaps the reason a woman can't keep a secret is because she knows that Time will tell.

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-:- Old Meanings Overturned -:-

Many long-accepted interpretations of the meanings of the names of some of the best-known regions of California are overturned in a pamphlet on "California Place Names of Indian Origin," written by Professor A. L. Kroeber, head of the Department of Anthropology of the University of California, and just issued by the University in its "University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology."

"Valley of the Moon," a name in which the people of Sonoma have rejoiced, and which Jack London used as the title for one of his novels, is declared by Professor Kroeber a purely fanciful translation of "Sonoma." Dr. Samuel Barrett, formerly of the University faculty, has proved it probably from "tsonoma" in the Yukian Wappo dialect meaning "village-ground," from 'tso,' meaning earth, and "noma," meaning village. Another myth which is torpedoed by Professor Kroeber is that Sonoma was a name of Spanish origin, given by the Spaniards to an Indian chief. True it is, says Professor Kroeber, that a chief of the Miwok Indians, whose tribal name was Hoipustolopokse, was re-dubbed Sonoma, but that was Indian too.

Natoma, the name Joseph D. Redding and Victor Herbert gave to the heroine of their opera "Natoma," laid in Santa Barbara in Spanish times, is said by Professor Kroeber to be derived from Maidu words meaning "north," or sometimes, "upstream."

County Names Misinterpreted.

Great error and confusion is said by Professor Kroeber to prevail in accepted explanations of the meanings of the names of many California counties. There are in reality nine counties in California whose names are almost demonstrably of Indian origin—Colusa, Modoc, Mono, Napa, Shasta, Tehama, Tuolumne, Yolo, and Yuba—and probably two others—Inyo and Siskiyou. Yet Prentiss Maslin in a list published by the State a number of years ago and re-printed in John S. McGroarty's "California" called Mono and Yuba Spanish—Professor Kroeber declares them Indian—and said that Solano and Marin were Indian, while Professor Kroeber declares them Spanish.

Moreover, Professor Kroeber says that the only county-name etymologies, mentioned by Maslin, those for Modoc, Napa, Shasta, Tuolumne, and Yolo, were "all either positively erroneous or unverified." "The lists by other authors," says Professor Kroeber, "are as a rule even more unreliable. The prevalent inclination has been to base explanations of place-names of Indian origin not on knowledge, or where certainty is unattainable on an effort at investigation, but on vague though positively stated conjectures of what such names might have meant, or on naive fancies of what would have been picturesque and romantic designations if the unromantic Indian had used them."

Colusa county received its name, says Professor Kroeber, from Koru, a village of the Southern Wintun Indians, on the present site of Colusa. The Indians cannot explain the meaning of Koru. Early settlers spelled the name of the town "Coluse."

Modoc does not mean "head of the river," says Professor Kroeber, but "south," and nothing more.

The Mono county Indians are called by their neighbors Monachi. The Yokuts traced the origin of the word from "Monoi," which means "flies," declaring that the Monos climbed so skillfully on the mountain cliffs that from a distance they looked like flies. But Professor Kroeber

says that this explanation of the Yokuts Indians themselves is as improbable as the legend that the term came from the Spanish word "mono," meaning "monkey," and he believes the real meaning no longer determinable.

Napa does not mean "fish," says Professor Kroeber—an accepted explanation—nor yet "house," but is probably from a Pomo word meaning "harpoon-point."

Shasta is still a mystery, Professor Kroeber thinking improbable the suggested derivation

from the French "chaste," "pure," or from the Russian "chisty," meaning "white" or "clean" and declaring wholly mistaken the translation "cave-dwellers."

Tehama county was named from a village of the Wintun Indians near or at the present town of Tehama. Tuolumne was named for the river and has been erroneously translated "stone house or cave"; an Indian tribe near Knight's Ferry bore the name, but its signification is unknown. Yolo county was named for a village of the

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Southern Wintun Indians at Knight's Landing, the meaning being unknown. The derivation of Yuba county from the Spanish "uvas," "wild grapes," is declared by Professor Kroeber almost certainly imaginary, and he says the name was derived from a village of the Northwestern Maidu Indians, situated near the confluence of the Yuba and the Feather rivers, the original Indian meaning being unknown.

Two other counties have names which are probably Indian in origin—Inyo, said to be named after an Indian tribe, and Siskiyou, which possibly came from some tribal name, and not at all probably from "Six Cailleux," the French name for a fort on the Umpqua river in Oregon, so called in 1832 because of six stepping stones—this "Six Cailleux" having in the past been suggested as a derivation for Siskiyou.

Yosemite Not Yosemite.

"Yosemite" was not the Indian name for the famous valley, says Professor Kroeber. The largest village there, and so the valley itself, was called by the aborigines "Ahwahnee," which is of unknown meaning. Professor Kroeber thinks there is probably no basis for belief that the tribe who dwelt in the valley were ever known as "Uzumati," which meant "grizzly bear" in the language of the Sputhern Sierra Miwok Indians.

"Azusa" is alleged by a correspondent quoted by Professor Kroeber to mean "skunk hill"; Bally or Bully means "spirit"; Capay means "stream." Carquinez straits were named from a Southern Wintun village known as "Carquin"; Coyote is from the Aztec word Coyotl, through Mexican-Spanish; Gualala means "river-mouth"; Hetch Hetchy is derived from the name of a plant with edible seeds; Horse Linto creek in Humboldt county was the early settlers' rendering of "Haslinding," the Hupa name of the village at the mouth of the stream; Jamacha and Jamul in San Diego county mean "wild squash plant" and "lather," respectively; Mount Kenok-tai in Lake county is "mountain-woman"; Klamath is probably a corruption of Maklak, a Klamath word meaning "people"; Koip peak is named for "mountain-sheep," and Kuna peak for "fire-wood"; Mojave was originally "Jamajab," but the origin of this name of a tribe is unknown. Mokelumne means "people of the Mokol"; Ojai does not mean "nest," but instead, "moon"; Olema is from "ole," which means "coyote"; Otay, in San Diego County, means "brushy"; and Pala means "water."

Pasadena appears to have been coined by an American out of Chippewa Indian or possibly imaginary Indian terms, says Professor Kroeber.

Petaluma means "flat-back," probably from the appearance of the elevation on which the aboriginal village was situated, east of Petaluma creek, and three and one-half miles from Petaluma, a little north of east. Sespe, in Ventura county, perhaps means "fish"; Soquel was a rancher near the mission of Santa Cruz; Suisun was the name of a village of the Southern Wintun Indians.

Tamalpais does not contain the Spanish word "pais," meaning country, but is a term of the coast Miwok Indians meaning "bay mountain"; Tissaack (South Dome) in the Yosemite, is said to be from the name of a woman, according to tradition transformed into the mountain; Tomales bay has nothing to do with tamales, but is from the Coast Miwok word "tamal," meaning "bay"; Truckee was named from a Paiute chief; Ukiah is a Pomo Indian term, "South Valley"; Wahtoke, in Fresno county, is from the word for "pine-nut"; Yreka is by some authorities said to be the name of Mount Shasta in the Shasta language; and Yuma reservation, in Imperial county, opposite the Arizona town, was named from the Yuma tribe. The origin of the name Yuma is unknown. The Yuma tribes declare the word is really not native, and call the Yuma tribe "Kwichyana."

THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

Candidate Hughes has come out squarely for nation-wide suffrage for women, based on a constitutional amendment to be adopted by a two-thirds vote in both Houses of Congress, and submitted to the legislatures of the States severally for the necessary ratification.

He says in this regard: "There may be those who disagree with that view, but I confess I cannot see how any candid mind can examine the tendencies of our life and reach a conclusion that permanently votes will be denied to women. I think it is impossible."

Hughes, however, is a very recent convert. Not many days ago he declined to define his position on the suffrage question.

President Wilson also is for woman suffrage, but not by amending the national constitution. His position is that each State should deal with the problem for itself; that Congress should have nothing to do with it.

In either case, universal woman suffrage cannot be had short of a term of years. It doubtless would take a long period to get the needful total of thirty-six States to adopt the change.

This being the situation, it does not appear that the suffrage cause can gain much time, if any, through the plan of agitating for amendment of the Federal constitution, as distinguished from State campaigns only. As there are now but eleven States, or thereabouts, in which women vote on equal terms with men, it would seem that until at least a majority of the forty-eight States of the Union severally shall have adopted woman suffrage, it will be premature and impolitic to campaign for the proposed constitutional change, as favored by Hughes.

And it must not be forgotten that ratification by three-fourths, or thirty-six, of the States is requisite, through legislative action or by conventions, as Congress may direct.—Sacramento "Bee."

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Tax Burdens Increased by Great Bonded Debt

By John S. Chambers, State Controller

I am particularly glad of this opportunity to appear before you. I have in mind certain facts as to the cost of maintaining our State, city and county governments, with special reference to our huge and ever-growing bond issues, that I want to lay before you. I know of no body of men more fitted to hear and consider these matters or which can do more to force the putting on of the brakes. You know general conditions as well or better than I do, but I may be able to give you some details that will arouse your interest. If I can get you and men like you into action, I will feel I have accomplished a great deal.

The People to Blame.

Job Hedges, of New York, once remarked that "government is an institution to live under and not on." The witticism would make a fine text for a sermon. It contains a great truth, though uttered in jest—a truth which if it were appreciated and observed would do much to simplify government financial problems and relieve taxpayers of unnecessary burdens.

The people, in the final analysis, are to blame. They know, generally speaking, little of matters pertaining to government, particularly to the financial side, and, what is worse, as a rule they don't care to know. They vote for this man or that either because he belongs to their party, or because they know him, his family or some of his friends. What he may or may not know about the duties of the office to which he aspires or about political issues or governmental problems generally, doesn't worry them.

One of the most important things to be done, or at least which should be done or attempted, is the education of the public as to public business—their business. Until they do understand, until they take an intelligent interest in government, we cannot hope for great improvement, and you, gentlemen, are particularly fitted to become teachers in this great public school.

Bird's-eye Financial View.

Before taking up the bond question, which has a direct and material bearing on taxation, I would like to give you a bird's-eye view of the financial situation in recent years as it affects the State and its subdivisions.

Tax Revenue.

Our present tax system—that is, the separation of sources as between the State on one hand and the cities and counties on the other—went into effect in the fiscal year of 1911-12. The State tax for the year before—under the old ad valorem general property system, as is still maintained by the cities and counties—was year of the new system and \$13,516,046 for the \$10,164,814 as against \$10,373,762 for the first present year—a growth of \$3,142,284 in five years, or 30.3 per cent.

Assessment Rolls.

The assessment roll of the counties of the State in 1910-11—the last year of the old system so far as the State is concerned—was \$2,599,916,690 as against \$3,232,646,152 for 1915-16, an increase of \$632,729,462 in six years, or 24.4 per cent. If the average of the assessments by the counties is 50 per cent of the true value, then the real estate, improvements and personal property assessed to the taxpayers of California total about six and a half billion dollars.

And this plus property that escapes taxation.

I'm reminded of the small boy who asked his father what was meant by the expression "untold wealth," which he saw so often in the pa-

pers. "Untold wealth, my son," replied the wise father, "is wealth about which we forget to tell the assessors." So we may call California a seven billion dollar State exclusive of its franchise and other intangible values, to say nothing of our non-taxable property owned by the State, amounting to over \$100,000,000, and like property belonging to the Federal government and our cities and counties.

Probable State Rate.

On the assessed value, this year, of \$3,232,646,152, a State rate of about 42 cents on the hun-

dred dollars would be required to produce an amount equal to that derived from the tax on corporations. In 1910-11, the last year of general property taxation by the State, the rate was 35.3, but the average for the ten years preceding 1911-12 was 44 cents. So it will be seen that an ad valorem rate for this year, if we were under the old system, would be slightly under the average of the decade cited. In other words, while our assessment roll has increased 24 per cent, the rate, if the State were under the old system, would show practically no change.

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Receipts and Expenditures.

The total receipts of the State and its cities and counties for 1915, from all sources, was \$167,012,148 and the expenditures for all purposes \$176,422,681.

As the Controller's office did not begin to keep a record of the financial transactions of the State's subdivisions until five years ago, I will only give the percentages of increase as to receipts and expenditures for the State and the cities and counties for that period. One or two of my predecessors tried to gather data of this kind but having no law, as we now have, to back them, failed.

State.

The State's receipts from all sources in 1915 were \$29,830,182, an increase of 66.7 per cent in five years. The average of all the states for the ten-year period running from 1903 to 1913, was 94.3, California's increase for that decade having been 91 per cent, and for Federal government, 45 per cent.

The State's 1915 expenditures for all purposes totaled \$36,529,593, an increase of 103 per cent for the five years in question, as against an average of 105.9 for all the states for ten years, California's increase in that decade having been 114 per cent, and the Washington government, 54.5.

Apparently, then, the State's percentages of increase for receipts and expenditures, on the five-year showing, is under that of the average of all the states.

City.

The city receipts for 1915, including San Francisco, were \$68,724,578, an increase of 46.9 per cent in five years, as against a 99 per cent increase for all the cities in the country, from 1903 to 1913.

Expenditures by California cities, including San Francisco, for 1915 totaled \$69,922,592, an increase in five years of 59.5 per cent, compared with 101 per cent, average, for all this Nation's cities for the decade in question.

County.

The counties of the State, exclusive of San Francisco, collected in 1915 the sum of \$68,457,388, an increase of 66.5 per cent in five years, as against 85.8 per cent, average ten-year advance, for all the counties of the country.

And the counties, in 1915, expended \$69,970,496, or 78.2 per cent more than five years before, as against 95.2 per cent, average, for all the counties of the various states of the Union in the ten years from 1903 to 1913.

Federal Statistics Old.

You appreciate the fact, of course, that we have to take the Federal statistics as they come to us. They are not as near to date as are our State figures and also, in the past five years, our figures as to the financial transactions of our cities and counties.

But they are close enough to make comparisons worth while and to give us a fairly good idea as to whether or not we are collecting and spending, on a percentage basis, more or less than our sister states and their cities and counties. The comparisons are not conclusive, since conditions vary so in the different states and their subdivisions, but they serve to point the way.

Increase Too Great.

In the past five years, taking the average of the percentages I have quoted to you, the receipts of our State and its cities and counties have increased 60 per cent and the expenditures 80 per cent. Yet we appear to be under, and, it would seem, certainly do not exceed, the receipts and expenditure increases in other states and their cities and counties.

But whether we do or not, the totals of our receipts and expenditures are huge and the percentages of increase alarming. The time has come for very serious thought. There is no question that as our population grows and our governmental problems multiply, the legitimate

cost of government will go up. That cannot be avoided. But we should put the brakes on. Even legitimate expenditures can be held down or postponed to more propitious occasions.

Same Story Everywhere.

In the past fifteen years or so there has been a great expansion in the functions and cost of State and National governments. Expenditures have increased far more rapidly than population and in all probability faster than wealth or income. This condition is common to all our states and to the Nation at large. It does not apply to California alone, as I have shown, or to her cities and counties more than to like subdivisions in other states. The situation is a serious one and particularly so because it is so wide-spread. The whole country is involved.

Our Huge Bond Issues.

One of the great contributing causes to this condition are the bond issues of our states and

their cities and counties, bond issues, bear in mind, authorized and only made possible by the vote of the people. Officials spend the proceeds of bond sales, but the initial responsibility is not theirs. Let us, if you please, not lose sight of this fact. Our bonded debts add tremendously to our tax burdens.

In 1913, according to the Census Bureau, the United States Government had outstanding a bonded debt of \$967,366,160.

In 1915, California and its subdivisions staggered under a bonded debt of \$252,837,504, with the State holding, in addition, bonds authorized but unsold amounting to \$15,202,000, while the cities and counties also had large issues in reserve awaiting sale.

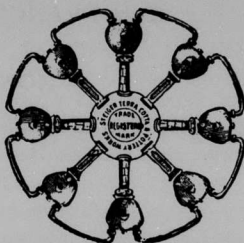
State.

Segregated, the State's outstanding bonded debt (as of 1915) is \$31,311,500, an increase of 451 per cent in five years. This is made up, as far as sold, of \$18,000,000 for the State highway

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City and County.

The bonded debt of the counties, including districts, is \$92,466,091, an increase in five years of 308 per cent; while that of the cities, including the city and county of San Francisco, is \$129,059,913, an increase of 96.8 per cent.

The average percentage of increase for those three divisions for the period in question is 285 per cent!

Vast Interest Bill.

At 4 per cent (which is lower than the average of the prevailing rates), the interest on the entire bonded indebtedness, in 1915, figures \$10,113,500.

The State's interest bill last year was \$1,636,215.

And this does not include the State's share on the bonds of the cities, counties and districts outstanding on November 8, 1910, amounting to \$77,682,312, when our new system went into effect. It was held, and justly I think, that the State should pay its proportion of this debt and the interest. But it would have been better to have fixed a definite amount, as was done in the case of the counties which are being reimbursed by the State for the loss of railroad property for assessment purposes.

I say this because as the principal outstanding in November, 1910, is reduced, the State's share for some reason is increased. In 1911-12, we refunded to the cities, counties and districts \$650,324; in 1913-14, \$742,637, and this year it will amount to \$700,000 or more. The refunds grow like Civil War pensions.

Some people think that inasmuch as the people pay no taxes on the assessment of the property of public utility companies, while the State does, that local assessors get a bit careless, feeling that the more the State pays the less the cities and counties will have to put up. Of course, new buildings, plants, equipment, roadbeds, pole lines, etc., have come in since 1911, but I question whether they should be assessed and the State taxed thereon for bonded debts created before they came into being. The question is an involved one. The whole situation, I may add, is unsatisfactory.

Inverted Pyramid of Debt.

How long can we stand this state of affairs? Certainly, should the present ratio of increase continue, it will not be a great while before the burden will become almost unbearable. As has been aptly stated, we are erecting an inverted pyramid of debt that may topple over some of these days.

In olden times sons were held responsible for debts left by their fathers. If such were the law now, we would consider it outrageous. Yet, collectively, we are doing this very thing, through our ever-growing bond issues. We vote away millions of dollars with scarcely a thought as to the future. The bonds will run anywhere from fifteen to forty years or longer, with the bulk of the interest and principal to be paid by our children and our children's children who are yet unborn. This amounts to taxation without representation with a vengeance!

An Indiana Congressman who was criticised for voting to saddle a debt upon future generations, exclaimed: "What of it? What has posterity ever done for us?"

But how about our duty to posterity?

Our Duty to Posterity.

"Civilization will stop," said H. A. Mason in an address at San Francisco last summer, before the National Association of Controllers and Accounting Officers, "when a given generation of people cannot provide for the advancement of its successor."

We have no right to so burden those who are to follow us that they must struggle to pay off

debts incurred by us with no time to progress and improve as each generation should progress and improve over the preceding generation and do its part to make the path of the coming generation easier and happier. This is one duty we owe to posterity.

Even if we are indifferent to ourselves, to the tax burdens we heap upon ourselves—which may be our own concern and no one else's—yet we have no right to pass such burdens on to those who are to come after us and who, now, can have no voice in such matters.

Time to Protest.

But I protest not only in the name of posterity but in the name of the taxpayers of the present day. The burden is already heavy enough—too heavy. The time has come to stop and think.

And I know of no set of men better able to apply the brakes than you gentlemen. Your

word in matters of this kind would go a long way. A warning from you would not go unheeded. It would be considered the voice of financial authority. I do not think I am unduly alarmed. I think we are facing a very grave situation, indeed.

Not Against All Bond Issues.

I am not advocating the complete cessation of bond issues. Such a course would not be practicable. But we could hold future issues to matters of the first importance and which could not well be taken care of by direct taxation. A little patience would accomplish much. Rome was not built in a day. And so with us. We need not strive to do everything in our day and generation. Let us try direct taxation as far as practicable; bond issues after that for such things as should not be neglected, and leave the rest to God and those who are to follow us.

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Our outstanding bonds are long-term issues. Financiers formerly favored bonds of this character, but sentiment in this regard is changing, I am advised. But whether it is or not, I think the State, the cities and the counties hereafter should issue only short-term bonds, serial in character, rather than optional or payable upon a fixed date. Certainly bonds should not be issued for a period in excess of the probable life of the contemplated improvement, if that long. This would throw the tax burden where it belonged. And if the issues are held to projects of the first importance—issues which would prove too great a burden by direct taxation—a great step toward lightening the load on the inverted pyramid will have been taken.

Refunding Our Long-Terms.

Another step that also would lighten this load is the refunding of our present long-term bonds into short-term issues at lower rates of interest. You gentlemen are in a better position than I am to pass upon the practicability of this suggestion. It seems feasible to me. I am advised that the Federal Reserve Bank Act has caused a demand for short-term bonds for purposes of rediscount. By taking advantage of this demand and favorable bond market conditions, why would it not be practicable to refund our long-term securities into short-term obligations at lower interest?

Safe and Sane.

If this could be done and if we would put on the brakes as to the future, a situation that now is pregnant with danger would be relieved and in time a basis reached that would be safe and sane.

The time has come to stop, look and listen.

Because a wrong policy has been pursued is no reason for continuing it. Rather it is the main reason why it should be discontinued.

Let us not be like the young man who when asked if he would vote to abolish capital punishment, replied: No, sir! Capital punishment was good enough for my fathers and it is good enough for me."

Bonds, and long-term bonds at that, may have been "good enough" for our fathers, but we are fast realizing they are not "good" for us and will be even worse for those who come after us. There is an especial significance, too, in the term "capital punishment" in this connection. Not that we may lose our lives if we persist in our present course—although we seem to have lost our heads—but we may lose much that makes life worth while.

Telephone Douglas 1225

A. W. BROUILLET
ATTORNEY AT LAW



918 PACIFIC BUILDING
Market and Fourth Streets
San Francisco

MACHINE FOR TESTING BOXES.

A machine for testing the strength of boxes has been devised by engineers of the Forest Service and is in use at the Forest Products Laboratory at Madison, Wisconsin. The machine is the result of experiments made to determine a fair test for all types of boxes. A series of tests in co-operation with the American Society for Testing Materials and the National Association of Box Manufacturers has been carried on during the past year to determine the strength of boxes of various woods and of different construction. Over four and a half billion feet of lumber is used for box making every year, and on this account the tests are considered important. Moreover, big losses are caused by the breakage of boxes in transit, and all parties concerned are said to be anxious to determine the best kind of box.

The machine consists of a hexagonal drum with 3½-foot sides, which is lined with thin steel sheets. Pieces of scantling bolted to the bottom form what are known as "hazards."

In making the tests boxes filled with cans containing water are placed in the drum, which is then rotated. For convenience in observing the results of the tests, the sides and ends of the box are numbered with large figures, and in addition other numbers are placed at specified points on each side. The "hazards" cause the boxes to be carried part way around and then dropped back to the lower level of the drum. Each fall of this sort is a pretty fair imitation of the probable treatment it would receive in shipment. Boxes are watched carefully, and notes taken on number of falls required to break them.

In this way, say the officials who have conducted the tests, it is possible to determine what kinds of woods are best suited for boxes. The tests showed a decided need for a standard classification of box woods, and three groups have been made, based on the data obtained.

The tests also show the best methods of box construction. The experts say that one of the most striking things brought out was the inadequacy of the ordinary methods of nailing up boxes. The number of nails used and the way they are put in are important. One nail more to the side of a box will give it a great deal more strength than might be thought. The nails should not be driven too deep into the wood. In many cases, it is said, proper nailing will al-

low a reduction of the amount of lumber used without any decrease in the value of the box. Boxes with cleated ends were found to be much stronger than those without cleats.

As a result of the tests made at the Forest Products Laboratory, tentative specifications for boxes used in shipment of canned goods have been drawn up and submitted to the various parties interested, for discussion.



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Labor's Achievements and Issues

By Samuel Gompers

Labor Day, 1916, brings to the workers of America the right to cheer and confidence in the trade union movement. There have been tests and crises that have proved its fundamental principles; there have been opportunities that have tested its practical efficiency. Through them all the trade union movement has made sure progress and gained in confident vision for the future.

Every national and international, every local union affiliated to the American Federation of Labor has made definite progress in securing for its members greater advantages in those things which are fundamental of betterment in all relations of life. In some organizations the success has been phenomenal.

Taking the labor movement as a whole there has been greater progress in securing the eight-hour day or the shorter workday than in any other similar period of time. The meaning of these victories can be interpreted only in the light of full understanding of the meaning of the eight-hour day. The shorter workday is something more than an economic demand. It is a demand for opportunity for rest, recuperation, and development; things which make life more than mechanical drudgery.

The workers whose whole periods are short are essentially different from those who are so worn by toil that they have neither energy nor mind for other things in life. They become more energetic, more resourceful workers with keener mentality and greater producing power. It inevitably follows that the short hour workers are the best paid workers. With every reduction in hours there is always a corresponding increase in wages. Wherever demands for the shorter workday and higher wages have been presented and urged by organized workers during the past year, they have met with success. These economic gains have a potent relation to the social side of life.

Shortening the period of work lengthens the period for development and for all of the other activities that belong to the normal individual. Increases in wages give the workers the means for taking advantage of the increased opportunities of the shorter workday. The workers of short hours and better wages become very different citizens from those who are so exhausted by the daily grind that they have neither the time nor the energy for thought nor aspiration. These gains mean better homes, better food, better clothing; time and opportunity for the cultivation of the best and the highest that is possible in the life of man.

Economic achievements are the basis upon which the workers can secure social and political progress. The power which secures these achievements is the power that will secure justice for them in every other relation. Shorter hours and higher wages give the opportunity and the means to live better and more purposeful lives.

Power through economic organization means political power. There must be an economic basis in order to give political activity reason for existence and a program. By organizing its economic power to secure political protection and by adhering strictly to a non-partisan political program, the American Federation of Labor has won glorious legislative victories.

The object of legislation which organized labor has sought to obtain is always to establish larger and better opportunities for life and freedom. Organized labor does not seek through legislation to do things for the workers that they can do for themselves. It only seeks to establish

for them opportunities. This principle applies to workers in private industry. In the case of workers in governmental employment where the government is the employer and conditions of employment can be fixed only by legislation, then the organized labor movement seeks to do something more than merely establish opportunity. It must secure legislation regulating conditions of employment.

The record of the legislative achievements of the labor movement since 1906 when the non-partisan political party was inaugurated, is one of splendid victories. The two most important are the Seamen's Act and the labor sections of

the Clayton Anti-Trust Law. The greatest thing in both of these acts is the advancement of human freedom.

The problem of human freedom was not ended by the work of Lincoln. There still remained a class bound to involuntary servitude, the seamen. The Seamen's Act brings freedom to these workers. It makes American soil sacred to freedom, a country upon which a bondman may not step without losing his legal fetters. Freed and given an opportunity to protect themselves, the seamen are pressing their demands for higher wages and better conditions. Section 6 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act contains the most ad-

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vanced concept of freedom. "The labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce."

According to old time philosophy, political economy, and legal thought, labor power was a commodity an article of commerce in no way different from coal, potatoes, and iron. Under this concept the most recent attempts have been made to hold workers in oppression and under the domination of employers, but the power to produce commodities is something different from the commodities themselves. It is personal, human, a part of life itself. Under the concept that labor was a commodity, and therefore property, employers have tried to repress efforts of workers for progress and for larger liberty by punishing these efforts under anti-trust legislation and by attempting to restrain them through the injunctive process. It was to protect the workers against these abuses and to establish recognition of the concept that the workers and all of their attributes were human, that the labor sections of the Clayton Act were enacted. In addition to these big achievements, many other important humanitarian laws have been enacted by Congress increasing in number with every session of Congress since the Fifty-ninth session.

As Labor Day, 1916, comes in one of the most critical political campaigns since the Civil War period, it is well to call attention to the big issue of the campaign which has a national, as well as an international relation. The issue is the attitude of the political parties toward questions of humanity and human welfare. The party now in power has in its legislative achievements placed the highest valuation upon human life and human attributes that has ever been declared and enacted by any political party in power.

The question that concerns the workers is how to hold their present advantages and how to secure from political parties still greater opportunities for freedom. The thing which is fundamental is Section 6 of the Clayton Anti-Trust Act, the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. The representatives of the American Federation of Labor went to the political parties and asked them to declare themselves upon this principle. The answers that the political parties gave are in their platforms where all may read.

The Democratic Party openly and favorably declared and emphasized its position. The Republican Party took no notice of labor's request that they declare themselves upon that which the workers considered of greatest importance to them.

The international issue that now comes closest to the labor movement is the policy of our government toward Mexico. The cause of humanity is in the balance in Mexico. The people there are trying to work out their own problems and to establish their own ideals of political, social and economic justice. The labor movement in Mexico has developed; that is, the most power and the most constructive product of the revolution. Representatives of the labor movement of Mexico have joined with representatives of the labor movement of America to insure to the workers and the citizens of Mexico the rights of human beings, opportunities for freedom and for independence. Many of the problems of the Mexican workers are problems of the workers of the United States. Their welfare is our welfare. The boundary line between the two countries is only an artificial division that has little or no effect upon the course and the nature of industrial and commercial development.

The problem of industrial welfare in the states of the Southwest is largely a Mexican problem. With low standards of life and work prevailing upon the 15,000,000 of Mexicans, there exists an obstacle to the establishment of higher standards within the United States. There are capitalists and exploiting interests of the United States

who, because they have property in Mexico (often corruptly and dishonestly obtained) desire to maintain governmental agencies by which they can hold the people in subjection and deny to them the opportunity for protecting themselves through the organized labor movement and other opportunities for growth and development. These selfish exploiting interests are concentrating their political power in the present campaign to secure a different policy on the part of our government toward Mexico. Even under the guise of intervention, no matter how unnecessary and unwarrantable, the advocates of that policy really aim at the conquest and annexation of Mexico. A few of the most reckless, such as the Otis and Hearst interests, come out brazenly in the demand for intervention, invasion, conquest and annexation of Mexico. Of course, every effort must be made to safeguard the lives and the property of our people living along the border line, but who can honestly say

that the Mexican marauders were the only offenders? The allied forces of greed and profit would deny the Mexican people the opportunity for their development; they would gladly embroil the United States in an unnecessary and unwarrantable war with Mexico. To them property, property rights, profits are held far more sacred than human life, international honor and human liberty.

These are some of the issues that primarily concern the workers and all liberty-loving citizens of the United States; they are the issues upon which every wage-earner—every citizen—will make his own decision, not only in his every day activity, but also at the polls on election day.

I should never have made my success in life if I had not bestowed upon the least thing I have undertaken the same care and attention I have ever bestowed upon the greatest.—Dickens.

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of San Francisco

AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 30, 1916

RESOURCES

Loans and Discounts.....	\$19,225,916.56
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation at par.....	2,800,000.00
Other U. S. Bonds at par..	100,000.00
Other Bonds	4,087,859.00
Other Assets	400,000.00
Customers' Liability on Letters of Credit and Acceptances	2,913,982.21
Cash and Sight Exchange.	18,313,182.35
	<u>\$47,840,940.12</u>

LIABILITIES

Capital Stock	\$ 4,000,000.00
Surplus and Undivided Profits	2,082,070.22
Circulation	2,720,000.00
Letters of Credit, Domestic and Foreign, and Acceptances	2,913,982.21
Deposits	36,124,887.69
	<u>\$47,840,940.12</u>

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Military Service as a Cure-all

By Oswald Garrison Villard
President of the New York "Evening Post" Co.

In the years to come, none of the many amazing phenomena of 1916 will, I am sure, cause greater wonderment than our recent discovery that universal military service is the cure-all for every one of our American ills.

Do we wish to defend our country? We have but to adopt the system of training every boy to be a soldier, and the problem is solved.

Do we wish to become industrially efficient? Then let us forget all about vocational training, but give every American a year under arms, and presto! we shall outdo Germany in scientific efficiency and management.

Is our youth lawless and undisciplined? Universal compulsory service will end that once for all.

Is our democracy halting? It is the tonic of a democratic army that we need in which all men shall pay for the privileges of citizenship by a year of preparation for poison gas and of learning how to murder other human beings. Our melting-pot is a failure? Then let us pour into it the iron of militarism, and it will fuse every element at once.

Finally, if we need an American soul—and the war has suddenly taught us that this glorious country lacks a soul—it is the remedy of universal military service that is to supply our spiritual needs and give us the ability to feel as one, to think as one, to steer towards our destiny as of one mind and imperialistically.

It is so alluring and so entrancingly easy, the wonder is that we have never thought of it before. We saw it going on in France and Germany and Russia, but it seemed altogether repulsive in its forms. Americans to be conscripted? Heaven forbid! There rose before us the unutterable cruelties of non-commissioned officers and some of the officers—visions of the thousands of men coming to our shores with hands mutilated to avoid the barracks with their open immoralities, their bitter hardships, the loss of three years of so many working lives. The "Red Rosa," Rosa Luxembourg, with her 10,000 authenticated instances of cruelties to German soldiers, inflicted by their own countrymen behind the screen of official authority, explained to us why so many young Germans emigrated before coming of military age. In speaking of the case of one soldier horribly abused at Metz, the "Red Rosa" declared:

"It is certainly one of those dramas which are enacted day in and day out in German barracks, although the groans of the actors never reach our ears."

At once the German army sought to prosecute her until it was announced that she would call 1,030 eye-witnesses to grievous abuse of military authority in Germany's "democratic" army; whereupon the case was dropped.

In Germany, of course, universal service is not in the least democratic, save that all must serve. Upon that we can surely all agree. The autocracy rules the army, and the aristocracy is fortified by it. More than one debate in the Reichstag has been enlivened by the bitter attacks by bourgeois orators against the favoritism shown to the Imperial Guards and to other fashionable regiments. There is even a caste within a caste, for men who pass through the gymnasias need serve but one year. Those whose fathers are too poor to educate them must give three years of their lives to carrying arms. The spirit of arrogance and aristocracy which the military life, with its duelling, its medieval code of honor, fosters is about as anti-democratic as anything in the world. When men, merely by reason of the coat they wear, deem themselves sac-

rosanct and especially privileged, even to the extent of running through civilians by whom they fancy themselves insulted, or by preparing to turn their machine guns upon their civilian fellow townsmen, as in Zabern, it is obviously absurd to contend that the system of which they are products smacks, save in the remotest, of anything democratic.

* * *

And never, save in Russia, was there a better illustration of the truth of our own James Madison's saying that "large armies and heavy taxes are the best known instruments for bringing the many under the dominion of the few."

General von Falkenhayn, the present Chief of Staff and War Minister, was not altogether far from the truth when he said that but for the army "not a stone of the Reichstag building would remain in place," provided we assume that he meant to typify by the Reichstag building the present form of government in Berlin. No one need look further than the Russian system of universal service for complete reason for the failure of the Russian revolution that all enlightened men wished well. The truth is that men of noble spirit are in every land crushed by the whole system of compulsory military labor precisely as compulsory servitude deadens

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men's souls everywhere. If anyone can doubt that it is servitude, and not service, in the armies of Europe, he cannot have seen much of it or read the literature of the masses—the millions—who form the great bulk of the armies. Is it without significance that where there is universal service there are the greatest armies of socialists? Yes, even in France, whose army is so much more democratic than that of Germany, whose officers and men are much more nearly comrades than anywhere else, the feeling among the masses against the whole system is still great.

And those Americans who see in the French army a perfect model for ourselves would do well to forget neither the shocking revelations of graft which have come to life before and since the war, nor the depths of infamy sounded by the military in the Dreyfus case, nor the fact that General Boulanger came within an ace of upsetting the republic he had taken oath to preserve. But, we are told, Australia is democratic, quite like ourselves, and Australia has dedicated its youth to a training in arms with much resultant good in the present campaign. Why should we not be like Australia? Surely, there is no militarism there. And look at Switzerland! Does it not point the way? Well, so far as the latter is concerned it does not. There is no comparison whatever between a little homogeneous country of about four millions—homogeneous despite the use of three languages—with a small and extremely mountainous country to defend, and our own vast continent.

But in one respect, the Swiss system does set an admirable example to the United States. It allows no general to exist save after the declaration of war. Its highest officer is a colonel. No major-generals parade the country urging "preparedness"; no brigadiers bewail the terrible fate that will overtake Switzerland if her standing force is not doubled at once. Yet even in Switzerland, if report be true, there is an anti-army party-people who complain that their military business has become ominous ever since so many of the younger officers have been serving in the German army and become imbued with the spirit of the Prussian General Staff, just as, according to a prominent Australian speaking in a public meeting in London a few months ago, the feeling against the conscription of boys was so intense in Australia that law compelling this servitude would have been repealed had not the war come just when it did. Perhaps the fact that in ten years some 15,000 Australian boys have been punished for refusal to perform military service, or for minor infractions of discipline, a large proportion by jail sentences, may have had something to do with the growing feeling against it. As to its merits, there is the same difference of military opinion in regard to its work as is to be found in regard to the value of our own military forces.

But let us grant, for the sake of argument, that there is solid worth in the Australian and Swiss systems and less militaristic danger than under any other. Would the same hold true with us? Australia is but a colony, unable to make war by itself, controlled and protected by the power of the mother country's fleet. Switzerland by her geographical and ethnic situation and the scarcity of her numbers, cannot dream of wars of conquest. She is not a world power. She has no colonies, or oversea entanglements, or foreign alliances. How different is our situation!! We have powerful military cliques, great aggregations of capital seeking outlet abroad and engineered by the same groups of privileged citizens who have been behind the Six-Power Chinese loan, who desire to exploit the Philippines for our own benefit, who have set up in Nicaragua a government upheld today only by American bayonets, who desire commercially to con-

quer the remainder of the hemisphere. We have seen outbursts of jingo passion in 1849 and 1898 marked by the stealing of other people's lands. The universal arming of the nation—what would it not mean in another such period of excitement under the rule of conscienceless and time-serving legislators, or administrators, or by generals gone into politics, with eyes keen only for a nation's aggrandizement and viewing every question from the standpoint of a soldier!

History shows us clearly what it all might mean. Leaving aside the fate of the ancient republics, should we not recall what happened to the new-born French republic? The nation rushed to arms, and out of the hurly-burly emerged the imperial figure which became the scourge of Europe. Such was the sudden transformation of a nation that but a few years before was imbued with the spirit of liberty, fraternity and equality, whose doctrines did permeate all Europe to its very lasting betterment.

But this tide of good-will, this spirit of universal brotherhood, was conquered by the militaristic spirit and militarism until it became, not the great leavening and levelling influence it should have become, but a menace for all the world against which all the nations of Europe were compelled to unite.

* * *

Now, we Americans, of course, think that nothing of the kind can happen to us—that we merely seek peace and to defend our own. Is it utterly without significance that our most distinguished Rear-Admiral goes up and down the country preaching that the American flag shall be carried at once to Cape Horn; that every republic to the south of us shall be conquered? Does it mean nothing that the Navy League demands that we shall take what they call "our rightful share of oversea trade" and seize upon land which has not already been preempted by other strong nations for colonies for

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the United States? Is it not true that we are already extending our government over the Caribbean by the force of bayonets?

We have 100,000,000 of people; we have neighbors on our borders whom we could easily crush if we chose. To the south of us a score of republics fear every military move we make. It is a historic fact that even before the war in Europe the menace of our rapidly growing fleet was urged in the Reichstag, in the British and the Japanese Parliaments, as the reason for further increase of their naval armaments. Any introduction of universal military servitude in the Western world would send a chill over the entire American continent and be viewed with alarm by the rest of the world.

* * *

For what those do not see who know that universal service is what we need to make patriots by the million is that the spirit of universal servitude, whether Australian, German or Swiss, makes directly against the American ideal, for it inculcates blind obedience to the will of others, subordination to those who are masters, not necessarily because of superior wisdom or fitness, but largely because of accident.

Heretofore we have always valued the American's self-assertiveness—yes, his refusal to recognize masters, his independence of thought and action, his mental alertness, particularly the happy-go-lucky Yankee initiative and individuality, as some of his best characteristics. We hated the servile obedience of the foreigner. Indeed our whole American experiment was founded as a protest against certain tendencies abroad akin to those we are now asked to make dominant by means of universal service.

* * *

What today—what single thing—would most quickly win for Germany anew the confidence of the world and make possible the immediate coming of peace abroad? What else but an announcement by Germany that hereafter she would forever abandon universal military service? The chief menace of her militarism, against which all the world is aroused, would disappear over night.

No, to lead the world aright, the United States ought not to be debating today whether it prefers the voluntary military system or universal conscription, but how rapidly it can induce the other nations by precept, by example, by enlightened leadership, to limit all armaments to the dimensions of police forces. Fortunately the European struggle bids fair to prove the futility of war as it has never been proved before. Fortunately, there is evidence in every land that the world is to be a different place when the soldiers return from the trenches. The reaction when it comes will have its echoes here, and will, it is to be hoped, find men marveling how any Americans could possibly have espoused that which is the chief crop of Kings, Czars, and Kaisers, and their militarists, and have even for a moment turned their backs upon the voluntary system which breeds enthusiastic followers of the flag, where conscription produces Socialists and deserters, bounty-jumpers and mock-patriots.

In taking revenge a man is but even with his enemy, but in passing it over he is superior, for it is a prince's part to pardon.—Bacon.



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"I have bought more balky horses than those with any other vice for that reason. Once they are broken of balking they make the best of horses, not afraid of the objects that usually scare those of other temperaments.

"The little simple trick I am going to describe and that has proved so satisfactory in so many cases, is not intended to break the horse of balking, which in most cases involves a lot of time, patience and more or less thorough knowledge of horse nature, but rather to help those who have been caught, perhaps, with a new horse that started away from home all right, but has balked because the conditions under which he has balked before have again presented themselves.

"The average driver, when caught in this way, starts in by petting and coaxing the horse, and winds up by losing his temper and beating it until stopped by passers-by or some policeman.

"A horse has only one idea in his head at a time, and in this case, he has decided not to go any further with that particular load, and the coaxing and patting are not enough to cause him to think of anything else. The whipping only makes him more stubborn. The only conclusion is to give him something else to think about.

"All horses, and mules more than horses, hate to have their ears hampered. In fact, no horse ever decided upon a different course of action without first moving its ears from the normal position, and here is the key to the whole idea. As soon as it balks get down from the seat, take one ear and push it under the crown piece of the bridle so that it is fast, and leave the horse to its own devices for a few minutes. He will shake his head and do everything he can think of to get that ear loose, until he has forgotten all about balking, and his whole attention is centered upon freeing that ear. Now let the driver get back on the wagon, call on the horse to start, and off he goes. I have found this trick successful with cowhorses that thought it necessary to buck and pitch when first mounted in the morning, and with rearers in the saddle and horses hard to hitch. Leave the ear where it is for about twenty minutes, then stop and free it. Let the horse have time to shake his head and be satisfied that everything is all right again, and off he will go as pleasantly as possible.

"This trick will not break a horse of balking, but it will invariably start one that has balked on the road, provided he hasn't been abused to that point where nothing matters to him."

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LABOR SUNDAY OBSERVANCE, 1916.

By E. Guy Talbott, Executive Secretary California State Church Federation.

Every year the churches observe the Sunday before Labor Day, as Labor Sunday. This year Labor Sunday comes September 3rd, and all the ministers in California have been asked by the State Church Federation to give appropriate addresses on that day.

There has been a radical change in the attitude of the churches toward organized labor during the past few years. The spirit of social justice now largely pervades the churches, which has been officially adopted by practically all the Protestant churches, is the best expression of the newer social consciousness on the part of the churches. Among other things, this "Social Creed" declares that the churches must stand:

"For equal rights and complete justice for all men in all stations of life.

"For abolition of child labor.

"For the abatement and prevention of poverty.

"For the protection of the worker from dangerous machinery, occupational diseases, injuries and mortality.

"For a release from employment one day in seven.

"For the gradual and reasonable reduction of the hours of labor to the lowest practicable point, and for that degree of leisure for all which is a condition of the highest human life.

"For a living wage as a minimum in every industry and for the highest wage than each industry can afford.

"For the most equitable division of the product of industry that can ultimately be devised."

That the churches look upon these declarations as more than paper resolutions is evidenced by the fact that most of the religious denominations have departments of Social Service for the specific purpose of putting the Social Creed into practice.

The Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America has made investigations in the fields where the great strikes of recent years have occurred, and has always found in favor of the cause of the strikers. These reports covered Bethlehem, Pa., Paterson, N. J., Calumet, Mich., Ludlow, Colo., and Muscatine, Iowa, and were circulated through the churches generally. For several years the Federal Council has had a fraternal delegate before the annual session of the American Federation of Labor. Last year it was the privilege of the writer to speak on behalf of the Federal Council before the American Federation of Labor Convention in San Francisco.

**A PHILADELPHIA OBJECT LESSON.
The American Economic League.**

Two decades ago the United States mint in Philadelphia occupied a site next to John Wanamaker's store on Chestnut street, in the heart of the business district. On removal of the mint to a larger building in a cheaper section the site was sold for \$2,000,000 to a corporation formed for the purpose. At the time it was thought that Mr. Wanamaker wanted the site for an extension to his store. Since a competitor held a big interest in the purchasing corporation the transaction put an end to such a design.

In this location, suitable for a skyscraper, the purchasers put up a cheap four-story office building. Then through an arrangement with the Federal Government they evaded local taxation of the site. Though well able to pay the full purchase price agreed upon, a balance was left standing. Until this would be paid title to the site remained with the Federal Government, and federal property being exempt from taxation, the local assessor and tax collector was kept off. But the purchasers had possession of the property, nevertheless. From time to time they secured extensions from obliging Secretaries of the Treasury, as their debt fell due.

In the meantime the site was increasing in value and could easily have been sold at a profit to persons willing to improve it properly. But being exempt from taxation the original buyers could afford to wait.

Finally in the year 1912, when one of the numerous extensions of payment was about to expire, a citizen of Philadelphia, Joseph Fels, took it upon himself to warn the Secretary of the Treasury in advance against allowing the scandal to continue. The threat of a Congressional investigation was held over the Department and the purchasers were forced at last to pay in full and take title. The property was at once put on the tax duplicate, but not at its proper valuation of at least \$3,000,000, but at the original purchase price of \$2,000,000. Even at this rate the tax levy was \$30,000. It was too heavy a burden to carry in its practically unimproved state, and a proposition from other parties to buy was now promptly accepted.

The new purchasers tore down the four-story eyesore and put up a sixteen-story building.

There is a lesson in political economy in this incident. So long as the site was exempt it could be and was held in a poorly improved state. But so soon as a substantial tax was levied the holders were forced to allow it to be properly used.

In the same way insufficient taxation of land values is everywhere causing valuable land to be withheld from proper use. And in the same way this land could be forced into use.

The man who is always telling what a lot of good he would do if he had money, never has any.

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∴ A Beautiful Story ∴

"I do say, Jim, we ought to be getting a piano for Katie pretty soon, for she's turned 13 and all the girls are learning music."

"And I wish, mamma, that you would get it in your head that you christened me Katherine, and not 'Katie,'" interjected that young miss.

"Well, Katie, or Katherine, and I love you just the same under either name, if your ma wants a piano it's up to her to find out how we are going to pay for it and keep the roof over our heads at the same time," replied Jim Haskins—James was his name on the company's payroll, but at home and with his friends he was just big, good-natured Jim.

"Lots of folks who don't make as much money as you do, Jim, have music taught to their children," insisted Mrs. Haskins.

"All right, ma, go as far as you like, but keep out of debt. I'm going to play with the kids now."

Just then Henry, age five, and Jennie, two years his junior, executed a bold attack on the paper their daddy was reading and chorused:

"Play train, daddy." Down on the floor dropped their daddy, which was a signal for Jack, seven, and Mary, nine, to come bounding over from the little desk where they had been making the prettiest pictures in water colors—that is, they thought they were the prettiest, and daddy and mamma agreed.

Jimmie, who, with his eleven years and his father's name, was the pride of the family, closed up the big illustrated Bible and appointed himself conductor.

Daddy was the train; the chairs were the stations, and Mary and Jack and Jonnie piled on, while Henry assumed the responsibility of engineer. That let him ride all the time.

From station to station big Jim Haskins crawled on hands and knees until a pair of over-worked knees decided that it was bedtime for the little passengers.

Tucking the children in their beds followed good-night kisses and hugs and prayers. Then Jim Haskins and his wife settled down to the paper and the mending.

Next morning after breakfast Jim started off to work; the older children to school. Henry and Jennie ran to the corner with their big dad, tugging helpfully at his dinner pail.

"Good-bye, kiddies," Jim kissing them, said. "Meet me tonight."

"Hoist away, old sport!" grinned big Jim Haskins, the most daring structural iron worker on the 20-story building then pushing its head through the clouds.

The little engine tooted twice and Jim was on his way to the top. Sitting lazily on the iron beam drawing skyward, Jim made ready to grip his hold at the nineteenth story to be ready for the sudden stop one floor farther up. Below him walked tiny ant-like men; horses and trolley cars looked like toys.

But there was a sudden stop at the eighteenth story. It caught him unawares and he fell, tumbling down past horrified workmen, down to the pavement, a battered mass of flesh and bone.

"Ma'am," the policeman at the Haskins' door got out in a broken tone, "Jim has been hurted purty badly."

"Oh, I must go down to him. Henry, you take Jennie over to Mrs. Brown's house and wait while I go to see papa," cried Mrs. Haskins, while she took the baby out of its cradle to carry it to Mrs. Brown.

"Well, madam, Jim was hurted too bad; you see, he fell and he's—er—they had to take him to the morgue," blurted out the policeman.

"Oh, my God! Jim's dead!" And she fell, fainting, to the floor, tightly clutching the baby in her arms. The other children screamed, unknowing of the tragedy that had just entered their young lives.

Three days later Jim Haskins was buried. The company didn't have to pay the widow any compensation, because there was a servant's liability law, or something of that kind, though poor Widow Haskins couldn't understand it.

In just two months the savings had been eaten up and the rent was due again. Widow Haskins couldn't keep her seven little ones in the same comfortable, healthy way they had been used to.

The landlord thought they had better find more "suitable" quarters.

"I have hunted for a cheap house all over," confided the widow to a sympathetic neighbor, "and the best I can do for \$10 a month is a three-room flat in the tenement down on Blank street."

"But that is such a dirty and unsanitary place," objected the neighbor.

"Yes, I know," said the widow, "but Katie and I have figured it out and \$10 a month is the most we can pay for rent; it'll take more than Katie and I can earn to pay that and have enough for the food and clothes."

Katie got a job at a factory. She had to say she was fourteen to get in, but the foreman said lots of girls did that, and, anyhow, she had to get some kind of work or they would starve.

One night she came home, crying bitterly. "Don't you feel good?" asked her mother, who had scrubbed and washed until she, too, had reason to cry out against their fate.

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"No, no, it isn't that, but—but—the foreman asked me to work overtime and then he—he tried to put his arm around me and I got so frightened I slapped him and he said I was fired, and now, mamma, I haven't any job! And next week's rent time!"

Katie Haskins got another job in a paper box factory, where another girl told her that she would not be subjected to the insults she had experienced in her last position. But the wages were a dollar a week less, and that made it all the more difficult for Widow Haskins to make both ends meet.

But she tried to keep the other children, old enough, in school, until one day Jennie "took" the whooping cough, and little Henry and the baby soon had it. That filled the house with more sorrow and piled a deal of care and more work on the mother's shoulders. Now she couldn't go out to wash and scrub.

She did the washing and ironing at home then, but in the three-room tenement there wasn't room for wash tubs and three sick babies. Then the widow got work in an office building scrubbing floors from 5 to 8 in the morning and from 4 to 10 at night. It paid her better, but she had to be away from home many hours each day.

Mary had to quit school to care for the sick children. Jimmie also quit school when his mother fell down the stairs and sprained her back so badly that she could not scrub any more. The little fellow got a job as messenger and that helped out, but still the plainest of foods and the cheapest of clothes, added to the doctor bills and the medicine for one illness after another kept the little Haskins children in bed, held the "wolf" at the door.

The slum tenement was foul, ill-smelling, unsanitary. Drunken men and women staggered in and out; curses and quarrels rent the air day and night; children grew up with frail, sickly bodies and unmoral minds.

The Haskins children forgot the nice, quiet, wholesome neighborhood where they had lived while their father was alive and absorbed the tenement life with all it means. They didn't go to church or Sunday school any more—they had no fit clothing. Their mother was too ill and over-worked to patch and darn and keep them clean. Often at night she was too worn out to kneel with them for prayer. So that was how Jack and Mary happened to be down in the street one morning. Other children were telling how easy it was to "swipe" bananas and other fruit and even vegetables from the grocery stores.

They told Jack to try it, and he and Mary slipped up to the corner grocery and took a basket of turnips—they thought it would help out at dinner. But they were not as experienced as the other slum children. They didn't stop to look in and see where the groceryman was. He saw them. Running out quickly, he caught both and called a policeman.

"Oh, Missus Haskins," screamed a little urchin. "Your Mary and Jack have been pinched by the cop an' he's draggin' 'em to the station."

Mrs. Haskins was just starting out for the police station to see about her little boy and girl caught stealing a basket of turnips when her door opened and a charity worker entered.

Between sobs and entreaties for her children Mrs. Haskins answered a score or more of questions. The charity worker said Mrs. Haskins had better bring the rest of the children to the juvenile court next morning, adding: "The two who are there now will remain in the matron's care over night. No, there is no use of your going down to the station now. This is no fit place to bring up children, anyhow."

Next morning Mrs. Haskins, with a baby in her arms, and Henry and Jennie clutching her ragged skirts, appeared in the juvenile courtroom. Katie had gone to work as usual, for she couldn't take even a morning off without losing her job.

In a moment a door opened and Mary and Jack came in the room; both had been crying and both were terribly frightened. Seeing their mother they cried: "Oh, mamma save us, take us home; we didn't mean to take anything; the other kids told us to."

Widow Haskins stood before the man at the desk—the juvenile court judge—and hesitatingly replied to his questions. The policeman told about the theft; the charity worker told about the squalor of the home she had "examined."

"It is evident that you cannot provide for your children as they should be provided for," said the judge. "The home in which you have kept them is unsanitary and you are endangering their lives. The conditions in which you are rearing them will tend toward their moral corruption."

"For those reasons I order that they be placed in an institution maintained for such children."

"Oh, my babies! Please don't take them away from me; they're all I have," cried the mother. "I don't want to live without them. Please! I'll work harder than ever for them. They won't ever take anything again. They're my children. I have suffered and worked for them. They love me, and don't want to leave their mamma!"

The children, too, began to cry, some realizing what the judge had said, the rest weeping because they saw their mother crying there before that stern man.

There was a tear in the judge's eye as he replied: "It can't be helped, Mrs. Haskins. It is for the children's good that you must part with them. The oldest, Katherine, may stay with you and you can then better provide for yourself and her."

From the heart-broken mother's arms officers of the court took the six children. As she walked unsteadily from the building she saw them leaving with the charity worker for the orphan asylum.

There wasn't much said that night in the Haskins' tenement home. Both Katie and her mother were too sore hearted to talk of the rest of the family—the children sent to the orphan asylum. They just sat and cried, hopelessly yearning for the absent little ones. And so it went, week after week, until, months later, a man came to the door one day.

"Mrs. Haskins," he said, "my name is Henry Neil. I was in the juvenile court the day your children were taken from you. Afterwards I talked with the judge about your case. He told me that many such families had to be separated every day. He was sorry, but he could do nothing."

"I then started an agitation for a law to pension mothers, which would make it possible for fatherless children to be left under the care of the person best qualified to care for them—their mother."

"Yesterday that law went into operation; this morning the judge has awarded you a mother's pension—not as an act of charity, but as a compensation society owes you. The amount is \$49, which is \$7 a child per month. You can now find a better, cleaner home and then go for your children. They are yours and you have now the legal right as well as the moral right, which you have always had, to keep them with you."

The mother sprang up, interested, delighted, seeing a new hope in life.

"My children! Thank God, I will have my babies again! And she lost little time in finding that new home for them. Little Katie was surprised, too, on her mother walking into the factory. "Quit your work," the breathless mother exclaimed. "Now you can go to school again and we'll get Jimmie, and Mary, and Jack, and Jennie, and Henry, and the baby! Hurry, hurry, I've got a new home and the judge says we can all be together again."

It took up all of the car ride to the orphan asylum to tell Katherine about the mother's pen-

sion and the new home and how nice it would all be.

With the judge's order in her trembling hand the mother went into the asylum. The matron seated her and Katie in a room, saying: "I guess we will have little need for orphan asylums if mothers get pensions."

Soon little Jack came rushing into his mother's arms, to be followed by Henry, and Jennie, and Mary. Jimmie came as fast as he could carry his little baby brother.

"Oh, mamma," cried Mary, "can't you take us home? It isn't like home here and nobody here is like you, mamma! We want to be with you."

"We are all going home, to a nice new home, like we had before papa died, just as soon as ever you can get your coats and hats on," answered the mother in a voice broken by happiness.

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Harmony and Discord

There are now in this city two musical organizations of much merit. One is known as the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra, and the other as the People's Philharmonic Orchestra. Both have been giving fine musical programs to the public, with which all have been well pleased, and both, so far as we know, have been accorded liberal patronage. This is as it should be, and as there is, or ought to be, plenty of room for both organizations in this music-loving city, everything—not excepting the mutual relations of the two organizations—would be presumed to be on the very best and most gratifying basis. This, too, would be so were it not for a discordant note on the part of one, which has found voice in a diatribe of what might be aptly termed journalistic ragtime dissonance, published in a Pacific Coast Musical Review. This paper, in what is obviously a syncopation of facts, indulges in a riot of abuse against the People's Philharmonic Orchestra and its management and aspirations in particular and the public in general, not forgetting to aim some editorial shafts of undeserved disapprobation against a musical writer in the "Chronicle" for having had the temerity to, as it alleges, place both musical organizations on the same plane, or level, of musical excellence. Far be it from this paper to even attempt to bedim or snatch one jewel from the crown of popular favor to which both orchestras through purely inherent merit have acceded. On the contrary, we acknowledge with gratitude and pleasure the much enjoyment of most delectable nature they have accorded; but we would be derelict should we withhold remark on what we consider is the very bad taste, to say the least, which prompts publication of the philippic referred to. In fact, we are moved to this action in self-defense, because the "Musical Review" flatly and in words accuses us of want of "common sense and breadth of vision," and also intimates we are boneheads and "fools" if we do not promptly and fully agree and concur in its opinions and views of a situation. Broadly and frankly, we do not. Nor do we conceive any right or title

by which it arrogates the supremacy it demands. Neither do we join with it in conceiving that the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra is the victim of "sneakish" contention or underhanded and sinister conspiracy. Our idea is that it is the recipient of best wishes for success and prosperity on the part of the music-loving people of this city, and we believe that should it fail to realize these, the principal deterrent will be found in the hypochondriacal tendencies of its advocates.

The paper, itself, informs us that after years of suffering of "the slings and arrows of outrageous fortune" it has now attained an apex of influence in the musical world from which it can look down and like Warwick of old, make or unmake kings. We trust that in this the king-maker's arrogance and fate will carry lesson. The head and front of the offending at which the "Musical Review" takes umbrage would seem to be an article appearing in the "Chronicle" of recent date from the pen of Walter Anthony, in which that very competent and discriminating gentleman ventures to recite some modest and unassuming words coming from Mr. Frank W. Healey, the manager of the Philharmonic organization. There is nothing in or about these, that we can see, calculated to ruffle the front of the most choleric individual. They merely state that he is "busy with plans which should develop a great deal of symphonic music next season," and that results achieved are such as should "preclude the possibility of unpleasant rivalries" and so on the same purport. He also said, that he was "waiting the time when the Hertz orchestra would commence its dates, after which he would announce the dates of the next season of Philharmonic concerts." All of which seems to us very courteous and considerate, and for fear it should be construed in any other light, the perhaps unnecessary additional assurance was added that "there is no disposition on our part (the People's Philharmonic) to render difficult the task of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in presenting itself to the public under Hertz' direction."

Yet, at this the Musical Review flares up, and in thunder tones proclaims that there is nothing in Heaven, or on earth or in the waters

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under the earth that can for a moment be compared with the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra in musical excellence, that in fact it is the very greatest musical organization that ever came over the pike, that it has existed for more than five years and has as its guarantors three hundred leading citizens, the "three hundred leading," in cap letters, too, and that it has on its board of directors, thirty of the wealthiest and most respected business and professional men of the city and as conductor one of the greatest musicians of the day. If all this is true, and we have no disposition to dispute it, what on earth is the roar about? Surely the glory of the three hundred leading citizens, and the thirty wealthy business and professional men as a board of directors should be enough to satisfy even the most exacting. But, not so, there is a further appetite, a deep gnawing desire that these three hundred leading citizens and thirty wealthiest board of directors should be recognized as a hall mark of musical super-excellence and supremacy. This we absolutely refuse to concede. We refuse to be dazzled by the effulgence of the three hundred leading citizens or subject our own personal judgment and preference to the dictum of the thirty wealthiest and most respected, etc. We are willing to admit the reasonable merits of the San Francisco Symphony Orchestra and do so gladly and freely, but if we have a preference we admit boldly and without a blush, it is for the People's Philharmonic Orchestra. Not because of aristocratic association, not because of plutocratic endorsement, but because of its own merits and the further fact that it is the people's orchestra, and that it gives the people as good music as is produced by any other orchestra and as good as they are capable of assimilating and do appreciate, for little money. Because its music is good and its prices within the means of those who are less affluent, but just as capable of judg-

ing and enjoying good music as are the three hundred leading citizens, or yet the thirty wealthiest board of directors. We want to acknowledge the fact that some of the most pleasant and enjoyable hours of our lives, and we are also quite sure those of others, have been spent in listening to the masterly and exquisite renditions of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra. We want to express the belief that it is an organization that is well worthy of all the encouragement that can be bestowed upon it, and we want to go further and say we are convinced and know it is doing missionary work in this city, in that it is giving our people opportunity for good, healthy, rational, elevating, educational enjoyment and makes such possible for them by its very reasonable prices of admission; and we say further and we say it boldly and without fear of contradiction, that anyone attempting to deny these facts or belittle the merits of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra is not a real friend of San Francisco.

EDITOR REPLIES TO ANTI.

President Shonts, of the New York Railways Company, refused to recognize the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees on the ground that its officials live outside of New York and it is therefore an "alien" organization.

This phrase, borrowed from European battlefields, has pleased anti-unionists, and one of this gentry hastens to ask the New York "World":

"Would the management of the 'World' be so ready to 'settle' on that basis (unionization) if it were their property that was involved in the dispute instead of the railroad?"

The editor replied:

"The 'World' deals with many labor unions, all under the same kind of 'alien' leadership that Mr. Shonts complains of, and the 'World' gets along very well."

AN IMPORTANT OFFICER.

My little daughter, aged 6, had just joined a sewing club, writes a reader of the Chicago "Tribune," and on arriving home after the first meeting I asked her who was president of the club, and she replied, "Grace." Then I inquired who was vice-president. "Well," she said, "if vice-president means the one that buys the ice cream and serves it, then Margie is vice-president."

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.. .. American Military Preparedness

A representative of the New York "Times" was permitted recently to read some of the government reports on the condition of the militia. The result was startling. In more than a score of States there is no field artillery of any sort and in the whole country there are fewer than forty officers of ordnance. In thirty-five States there are no organizations trained for coast artillery, twenty-four have no cavalry, a large majority are without signal troops, while the whole force of organized engineers, officers, and men totals less than 1500 for the entire country. One State, Nevada, is without militia organizations of any kind.

In the table that follows, which gives the number of officers and enlisted men of all arms in the National Guard, the figures are from regular army inspectors, and appear in the most recent report of the division of militia affairs:

State	Officers	Men
Alabama	163	2,000
Arkansas	109	1,492
California	252	3,604
Colorado	122	1,933
Connecticut	177	2,511
Delaware	41	465
District of Columbia	124	1,721
Florida	73	1,075
Georgia	225	2,490
Hawaii	56	858
Idaho	58	839
Illinois	508	5,447
Indiana	169	2,109
Iowa	217	3,014
Kansas	132	1,726
Kentucky	164	2,210
Louisiana	65	1,009
Maine	108	1,404
Maryland	157	1,986
Massachusetts	424	5,369
Michigan	189	2,478
Minnesota	220	3,243
Mississippi	94	990
Missouri	244	3,840
Montana	40	636
Nebraska	132	1,384
Nevada
New Hampshire	90	1,280
New Jersey	304	4,014
New Mexico	57	910
New York	974	15,591
North Carolina	209	2,367
North Dakota	60	679
Ohio	490	5,637
Oklahoma	77	1,330
Oregon	100	1,401
Pennsylvania	745	10,190
Rhode Island	96	1,303
South Carolina	156	1,794
South Dakota	68	873
Tennessee	117	1,798
Texas	192	2,731
Utah	29	419
Vermont	75	817
Virginia	206	2,606
Washington	88	1,312
West Virginia	104	1,517
Wisconsin	193	2,931
Wyoming	54	760
Total	8,792	119,251

The apportionment among the various arms of the service is as follows:

Arms.	Officers.	Men.
Infantry	6328	95,109
Cavalry	298	4642
Field Artillery	314	5914
Coast Artillery	450	7150

Medical Corps	783	3550
Engineers	78	1246
Quartermaster	157	108
Subsistence	19	17
Pay	10	..
Ordnance	59	39
Signal	72	1470

Total.....8792 119,251

All the states, save Nevada, have infantry troops as a matter of course. In field artillery there are twenty-three that have none. Those states are Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Mis-

issippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wyoming.

Only thirteen states maintain coast artillery organizations, and of the total coast artillerymen more than half are in New York. In Maine the total of coast artillerymen is thirty. The coast states of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas are without coast artillery organizations.

Nearly half of all the national guard cavalry in the country is in New York and Pennsylvania.

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The states without cavalry are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Minnesota, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Utah, Virginia, West Virginia and Wyoming. It will be noted that among the states without cavalry are a majority of those in which horsemanship is supposed to be most common, such as Wyoming, Kentucky, Montana, Kansas and New Mexico.

Of engineering troops more than 1100 of the 1324 are in four states—New York with 754, Ohio with 190, Pennsylvania with 123, and Michigan with 100. Of the remaining 225 officers and men Illinois claims four of the officers and sixty men, and Oklahoma three officers and sixty-one enlisted men. Virginia has an engineering strength of three officers. Massachusetts and California two officers each, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia one officer each.

The number of men between 18 and 44 fit for military service is approximately 16,500,000, divided among the states as follows:

State.	Men.
Alabama	803,144
Arizona	40,776
Arkansas	327,387
California	393,784
Colorado	134,225
Connecticut	156,497
Delaware	32,489
District of Columbia	80,278
Florida	197,183
Georgia	577,678
Hawaii	14,863
Idaho	33,824
Illinois	1,000,000
Indiana	652,351
Iowa	288,838
Kansas	386,570
Kentucky	342,326
Louisiana	339,443
Maine	104,819
Maryland	126,975
Massachusetts	577,618
Michigan	521,792
Minnesota	237,923
Mississippi	401,220
Missouri	604,034
Montana	48,076
Nebraska	132,380
Nevada	20,000
New Hampshire	41,235
New Jersey	675,805
New Mexico	60,673
New York	1,616,481
North Carolina	302,745
North Dakota	70,771
Ohio	946,856
Oklahoma	321,271
Oregon	136,521
Pennsylvania	1,139,526
Rhode Island	138,402
South Carolina	217,375
South Dakota	70,862
Tennessee	376,763
Texas	502,870
Utah	40,453
Vermont	50,878
Virginia	327,817
Washington	286,189
West Virginia	201,334
Wisconsin	441,396
Wyoming	41,730

Total 16,647,347

The above figures reveal many strange situations. For instance, Alabama is surpassed by only four states in the number of males between 18 and 44 fit for military service, those states being New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois. The 1910 census gave California 200,000 more population than Alabama, yet Alabama reports that she can furnish 400,000 more men than

California. Texas, with 1,700,000 more population than Alabama, reports only 500,000 men fit for service, while Massachusetts, with 500,000 less population than Texas, offers 75,000 more men.

Minnesota, with 2,100,000 population, reports only 237,923 possible soldiers, while South Carolina, with only 1,500,000 population, comes within 20,000 of that number. Ohio, whose population is a round million greater than that of Texas, is credited with 450,000 more able men than Texas, but only 150,000 more than Alabama, which has 2,500,000 fewer people.

Mississippi, 1,800,000 population, offers more than 400,000 men, whereas Tennessee, with 2,200,000 population, returns only 376,000. Indiana, with 1,000,000 less population than Texas, reports 160,000 more fit men and 75,000 more than Massachusetts, which has 650,000 more citizens than has Indiana.

Much criticism has been leveled at the War Department because of apparent lack of interest in the militia. It is a fact, however, that never, except when the country was at war, has the government done more for the national guard than now. There is no press agent to keep the country informed, but the War Department is in intimate touch with the militia of every state,

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PRAYERS THAT FAILED.

Russian, English, French, Belgian, German, Austrian and Bulgarian Christians are shooting and cutting each others' throats and praying to God for victory. Their prayers like their bullets clash in mid-air and fall to the ground.

When it appeared that war was inevitable the daily press told the story of 30,000,000 Christian Endeavorers and members of similar organizations who asked God to prevent the threatened havoc. The fact stands as a splendid tribute to the sincerity of their profession, but the Lord did not heed their plea.

After the war broke out President Wilson called the American nation to its knees to intercede with God to stop the awful slaughter. We left the house of prayer to manufacture munitions of war and build our heaven of prosperity upon Europe's seething hell. God paid no more attention to our prayers than did Emperor William, King George, Czar Nicholas, or the Sultan.

The eternal God cannot hear prayers inspired by profit, prejudice, ignorance or hatred. If the Deity undertook to interfere with human idiocy he would be kept busy right here in our little corner of the universe. Divine law controls the life of men and nations. Its rewards and punishments are fixed, certain. This law cannot be amended, suspended, or repealed. Its administration is impartial. Consequence is the High Sheriff who ultimately brings every man, institution and nation to the bar of justice. There is no escape in this world or the next. The Divine order is so arranged as to insure ultimate justice to all.

As God did not start the war he cannot be held responsible for its continuance. Neither will He intervene to stop it. We may not be able to fix responsibility, but one thing is certain: The culprit nations cannot escape the operation of the Divine law and must atone for their crimson crimes. All will suffer according to their guilt. The flames of hell now sweeping over more than half the world must be quenched in human blood. Greed and ambition started this war but only blood, death and destruction can end it.

The man who tries to involve God in that monstrous maelstrom of murder, is a savage, a veritable monster whose opinion of the Deity is a greater insult to Divinity than the blasphemy of all the infidels that ever lived. He is a total stranger to Infinite intelligence standing behind all worlds and suns. When such men pray their minds contemplate an effigy of the dark ages, a creature of their own ignorance that bears no more resemblance to the true God than utter darkness bears to the light of a hundred million suns.—Brann's "Iconoclast."

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SAN FRANCISCO SAVINGS BANKS.

Based on the semi-annual published statements issued by the savings banks of this city June 30, 1916, and on reports made to the Superintendent of Banks, the banks of San Francisco carry savings deposits (aside from commercial deposits, which most of these banks accept), amounting to \$229,166,322.14. This is an increase of \$19,179,529.82 over the savings deposits in these banks one year ago, viz: on June 30, 1915, when the total savings deposits amounted to \$209,986,792.32. The savings deposits in these banks have increased \$64,979,067 in the last six years, and is an indication of the continued thrift of a large portion of the population.

The figures that underlie conditions with reference to the savings banks (the source of a large percentage of mortgage money) are sound. Ever since the recovery from the panic of 1907 there has been a steady and nearly uniform increase in savings deposits in the banks. Herewith is appended a table showing the amount of savings deposits in San Francisco banks since June 30, 1908:

June 30, 1908.....	\$149,346,947
June 30, 1909 (estimated).....	156,000,000
June 30, 1910.....	164,187,254
June 30, 1911.....	174,373,831
June 30, 1912.....	183,761,807
June 30, 1913.....	195,423,184
June 30, 1914.....	199,061,501
June 30, 1915.....	209,986,792
June 30, 1916.....	229,166,322

It is apparent from these figures that the savings deposits in the banks of San Francisco have increased in the last four years at the rate of nearly \$946,000 a month, while in the last eight years, from June 30, 1908, to June 30, 1916, there has been an average increase in the savings deposits in this city of over \$831,000 a month. The figures do not include \$1,184,693.13 in the Postal Savings Department of the United States Postoffice.

The savings banks of San Francisco now have loaned \$115,763,048 on San Francisco real estate, which indicates that they have largely financed the rebuilding of the city. When it is remembered that the total mortgage debt of San Francisco is approximately \$160,000,000, it becomes evident that the savings banks have loaned 71 per cent of all money loaned on San Francisco real estate.

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THIERS ON ECONOMY.

Louis Adolphe Thiers (1797-1877), was a French statesman and historian. He gained political eminence by virtue of his literary works and helped bring on the revolution that gave the throne to Louis Philippe. Of greatest interest to this country is the fact that he fought for and obtained France's withdrawal from Mexico in 1865-6.

Thiers served as President of France for about two years.

The following is an extract from a speech he made in the Assembly in 1865 on the budget and Mexico:

"After great wars came small ones—small if we consider the number of men engaged, but large if we consider their distance and the serious complications they may cause. The war in Mexico has already cost us more than the Italian war, to say nothing of the complications it may entail.

"We are often told that financial science is obscure; but the assertion is untrue. Sciences are never obscure, except through the dullness of those who expound them, or the charlatanism of those who assume a false air of profundity.

"I will take my examples from private life. Let us suppose two fathers, one methodical, strict, and somewhat morose; the other easy and good-natured. The former will regulate his expenditures according to his income, and fix limits which he will not pass; during the year this may cause some unpleasantness to himself and his family, but when settling day comes he has neither anxiety nor embarrassment.

"The latter takes no such precautions; he passes quietly through the year, restricting neither his own expenditure nor that of his family; but when he settles his accounts he finds that he has exceeded his income, and is obliged to encroach on his capital to pay his debts; and thus goes on from year to year with ever-increasing embarrassment till ruin stares him in the face.

"The stern father, meanwhile, has preserved or even increased his estate, and taught his children that which will be useful to them through life. As in private life, so it is in public affairs. Statesmen have the same passions as other men, and it is only by resisting these passions that they can save the State."

A LESSON FROM THE PEACOCK.

A quaint commentary upon the old proverb about the connection between good looks and good behavior is this, found in "Nature Displayed," a book of the late sixteenth century:

"What the nightingale is to the ear, the peacock is to the eye. It must be granted that the cock, the wild-duck, and the kingfisher, the goldfinch, the parrot and the pheasant, with a variety of other birds, are very finely arrayed, and we are delighted with a consideration of their ornaments, and the elegant taste of their vestures; but when the peacock appears every eye is allured. The air of his head, the easy turn of his shape, the blended colors of his body, the eyes and clouded spots of his tail, the gold and azure that shine in every part, the round of plumage he draws after him with so much pomp, his aspect full of dignity, and the very attention with which he unfolds his ornaments to the spectators have a singular and ravishing effect.

The bird alone is a noble spectacle; but would you imagine he had any unpleasing deficiencies?

"However, this is the case with the peacock—he dissatisfies all his beholders. He can neither talk nor sing; his language is shocking, 'tis a cry capable of inspiring one with horror; whereas the linnet, the linnnet, the thistlefinch, and the parrot, with all the modest and most simple accomplishments, live with us . . . without giving us a moment's disgust. They are creatures of good behavior and that is saying everything to their advantage. A pompous exterior is a qualification the least necessary to render society agreeable and of a long duration."

The books which help you most are those which make you think most. The hardest way of learning is by easy reading; but a great book, that comes from a great thinker—it is a ship of thought, deep freighted with truth and with beauty.—Theodore Parker.

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Labor Clarion

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2040 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1916

None sends his arrow to the mark in view,
Whose hand is feeble, or his aim untrue:—
For though,—ere yet the shaft is on the wing,
Or when it first forsakes the elastic string,—
It err but little from the intended line,
It falls at last far wide of his design;
So he who seeks a mansion in the sky
Must watch his purpose with a steadfast eye.
That prize belongs to none but the sincere,
The least obliquity is fatal here.

—Cowper.

Now, in the hour of prosperity, is the time to
prepare to defend yourself against the encroach-
ments of greed. Build up your union treasuries.
Demonstrate to employers that you are not with-
out foresight.

Men who follow the demands of duty rather
than those of expediency in the political world
are almost as rare as apple blossoms in Decem-
ber. The successful politician knows how soon
the people forget sacrifices made in their in-
terest and refuses to place himself on the sac-
rificial altar.

When you demand the union label on your
purchases you not only notify employers that it
pays to run a union shop, but you also increase
the demand for union labor and thus strengthen
your own position. This ought to influence
members of unions to be persistent in their de-
mand for the label.

No wage worker, with brains enough to fill a
thimble, can honestly be opposed to organized
labor, because a man with the average amount
of brains can not fail to see the utter helples-
ness of the individual worker in bargaining with
employers. Only through the instrumentality
of collective bargaining can the workers hope to
stand on an even footing with employers in fix-
ing wages, hours of labor and conditions of em-
ployment.

The female society snobs and their neuter es-
corts who attempted to act as strikebreakers at
the beginning of the strike of the culinary crafts
for the eight-hour day soon got tired of their
jobs. This, of course, was expected because the
backs of Percival and Clarice have not been
trained to work, though they would dearly love
to pass current as real men and women. There
is never much manhood or womanhood in the
creatures who are governed by greed. There is
a closer relationship between them and swine.

:- Labor Day Number :-

Each year the "Labor Clarion" publishes a large edition in cele-
bration of the day devoted to the toilers of our land. The edition is
large not only in point of the number of pages printed, but also in point
of circulation, thousands of extra copies being provided and dis-
tributed where they can do the most good.

In this number we publish special articles by experts treating
subjects of vital concern to the people, articles pointing the way to
progress and indicating the means of avoiding errors of the past. The
number can be profitably read by all interested in the advancement
of the human race.

:- Our Advertisers :-

While greedy persons in the commercial life of our city have
been busy stirring up strife and discord between employers and or-
ganized labor, this Labor Day issue is evidence that they have not
succeeded in their designs to the extent they believed possible. The
employer who believes in fair dealing and who places the welfare of
humanity above profits has not been inclined to pay much attention
to the boisterous shouting of the trouble-breeders and has continued
to act in harmony with the workers in their efforts for improvement.

This Labor Day number of the "Labor Clarion" is made pos-
sible by those business firms which have made use of its columns for
advertising purposes. The paper itself is the best evidence of its high
standing and worth as an advertising medium for those who desire
to hold or acquire the patronage of the hosts of toil in this city or this
State. The "Labor Clarion" is the official organ of, and is owned and
published by, the San Francisco Labor Council, the supreme repre-
sentative of labor in this city, as it is also the official organ of the
California State Federation of Labor, the supreme authority of the
organized toilers of this great State. Because of these facts and be-
cause it has always directed and maintained its course along the sane
lines of true trade union policy and has consistently barred from its
columns those hurtful things which too often are found in the pages
of labor publications, it has become a most valuable asset to its adver-
tisers, and that the live business man appreciates this condition of
affairs is made abundantly manifest by this Labor Day number.

As such a magnificent number would have been impossible with-
out the liberal patronage bestowed upon it by the firms represented
in its columns, the "Labor Clarion" bespeaks for them a full meed of
consideration at the hands of the organized toilers of this city and
State.

On behalf of the great army of workers and their families we
extend thanks to the sagacious business men who have co-operated
with us to make this edition one long to be remembered in San Fran-
cisco and California.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

The average height in feet above the sea level of the countries of Europe is thus given by geographers, reports the Denver "Times": Holland, 159; Belgium, 535; Russia, 550; Germany, 667; Great Britain, 712; Rumania, 922; Denmark (including Iceland), 1155; France, 1290; Scandinavia (Norway and Sweden), 1404; Italy, 1664; Austria, 1698; Balkan Peninsula, 1900; Spain and Portugal, 2296; and Switzerland, 4268 feet.

Recently we met a fifteen-year-old boy at work who, at the opening of school had quit his job to go to high school. After ascertaining the cost of books, supplies, etc., he found he could not stand the expense and returned to work. This presents a most deplorable condition of affairs. Every encouragement and inducement ought to be offered to induce children to remain in school until graduating from high school, yet as things now are ambitious children are denied the privilege of an education. Free textbooks for high schools would greatly aid in solving this problem.

During the time of deposition of the clays constituting the Morrison shale in Southern Colorado there existed a great variety of remarkable reptiles of huge size. Their bones, which are in places abundant, are the remains of animals that were mired in the soft clay of which the Morrison formation largely consists. Some of these creatures, such as the Brontosaurus, were 60 feet long. Many of them had remarkably small heads, notably the Stegosaurus, which had so diminutive a brain that it must have been very stupid. This animal was undoubtedly very clumsy also, but its huge size and protective armor aided in its preservation.—U. S. Geological Survey.

The Chamber of Commerce is busy soliciting membership, but the organization fails to inform the prospective member that he is to have no voice in the conduct of its affairs and that he is simply desired to furnish the coin that will enable its little officers to gain publicity through chattering about what they are going to do. When the smoke of the present battle with organized labor clears away the base designs of a little coterie of greedmongers will be revealed to the busy businessman who has been told they were working in the interest of the city. There is but one interest that ever moves these creatures, and that is self interest. There is nothing brotherly in men of such mean and narrow makeup. They would be nearer their element scrambling for swill among swine.

A school on wheels is operated on the rails of the Southern Pacific Company. In Southern Pacific extra section gang under Foreman Taft, who has a crew of fifty men in the Ventura District on the Los Angeles Division, there are twenty-five or more children who are being taught daily in a box car which has been fitted up with benches. They have a teacher who instructs them daily in English and Spanish. The results, thus far, have been gratifying. As the gang moves along from place to place so does the school-car and the children never have to miss a day's attendance. Superintendent Whalen has made requisition for an old passenger coach which will be fitted up with benches and blackboards, and which will be easier to heat, expecting in this way to improve materially the conditions in this unique schoolroom.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Skinner boasts that he never lets anybody get ahead of him—that he takes nobody's dust."

"Skinner's a falsifier; he takes everybody's dust he can lay his hands on."—Boston "Transcript."

Little Tommy had spent his first day at school. "What did you learn?" he was asked on his return home.

"Didn't learn nothin'."

"Well, what did you do?"

"Didn't do nothin'! A woman wanted to know how to spell 'cat' and I told her."

"A man should be clothed in his own righteousness," observed the Sage.

"Maybe," replied the Fool. "But if we were, a lot of us would be arrested for indecent exposure."

Mrs. Jiggs—So your daughter married a surgeon?

Mrs. Nogges—Yes. I'm so glad. At last I can afford to have appendicitis.—Chicago "Herald."

An old Scotch minister told his assistant that he felt more fatigued hearing him than in preaching himself. The assistant replied that he experienced a similar feeling when his senior was in the pulpit.

"Then," rejoined the minister, "I peety the folk that have to hear us baith!"

"I've tried to teach my boy the value of money."

"Good thing!"

"Well, I don't know. He used to behave for 10 cents, but now he wants a quarter."

Wife—Mercy! What's the matter with your face? You look as though you'd been in a battle.

Hub—I was getting shaved by a lady barber when a mouse ran across the floor.

Boarder—This beef is very tough; it is evidently from an old cow.

Mrs. Hashleigh—Let me tell you, sir, that the tenderest beef I ever ate was from a cow fifteen or twenty years old.

Boarder—That's easily explained; the cow was so old she was childish.—Boston "Transcript."

The grocer had just given little Ethel a banana, which was accepted silently.

"Well, what do you say to the nice man?" prompted the fond mother.

"I thay skin it."—"Judge."

Patient—Doctor, what I need is something to stir me up—something to put me in fighting trim. Did you put anything like that in this prescription?

Doctor—No. You will find that in the bill.—"Judge."

The little son of the dramatic critic had just returned from his first visit to Sunday school.

"And what did the minister say?" his mother asked.

"He prayed that God forgive us for our press passes."—"Judge."

Little Lemuel—Say, paw, this book says nature never wastes anything.

Paw—I guess that's right, son.

Little Lemuel—Then what's the use of a cow having two horns when she can't even play on one?

MISCELLANEOUS

CLEAN HANDS.

Disease germs lead a hand to mouth existence. If the human race would learn to keep the unwashed hand away from the mouth, many human diseases would be greatly diminished. We handle infectious matter more or less constantly and we continually carry the hands to the mouth. If the hand has recently been in contact with infectious matter the germs of disease may in this way be introduced into the body. Many persons wet their fingers with saliva before counting money, turning the pages of a book, or performing similar acts. In this case the process is reversed, the infection being carried to the object handled, there to await carriage to the mouth of some other careless person. In view of these facts the United States Public Health Service has formulated the following simple rules of personal hygiene and recommends their adoption by every person in the United States.

Wash the hands immediately—

Before eating.

Before handling, preparing or serving food.

After using the toilet.

After attending the sick.

After handling anything dirty.

A WENDELL PHILLIPS' SPEECH.

Writing of Wendell Phillips' first appearance as an orator in the abolitionist cause, at a meeting called by Dr. Channing in Faneuil Hall, Frank Preston Stearns says:

"As it happened, the audience was nearly divided between the two parties, but the pro-slavery faction, led by government officials, had the advantage of being able to make all the noise and disturbance they wished without being interfered with by the police for it. It seemed as if the meeting would end in confusion and a vote of disagreement. Twenty-five years later Wendell Phillips said of it: 'I went there without the least intention of making a speech or taking any part in the proceedings. My wife and Mrs. Chapman wished to go, and I accompanied them. I remember wearing a long surtout, a brand-new one, with a small cape (as was the fashion of the day), and after the attorney-general made his speech denouncing Lovejoy as a fool, I suddenly felt myself inspired, and tearing off my overcoat, started for the platform. My wife seized me by the arm, half terrified, and said, "Wendell, what are you going to do?" I replied, "I am going to speak, if I can make myself heard." The uproar was so great that the chairman asked Dr. Channing if he could stand thunder; but the personal beauty and intrepidity of Phillips,—coming like a meteor out of the night,—so surprised all hearers, that they paused to listen to him, and were so charmed by his eloquence that they neglected to make any further disturbance. The attorney-general was wholly discomfited, and Dr. Channing's resolutions were carried by a substantial majority.

"It is surprising that so thorough an historian as Von Holst should have omitted to make mention of this speech, which really struck the keynote of the anti-slavery movement from first to last. As we have it now, revised by its author from the newspaper reports of the time, it is one of the purest, most spontaneous . . . pieces of oratory in existence. . . . It possesses even a certain advantage, in the fact that it never has been nor is likely to be made use of for school declamations. It will always remain fresh, vigorous, and original as when it was first delivered."

Wine always goes to a man's heart, a woman's head, and a fool's tongue.

CAPITAL OF THE INCAS.

Cuzco, Peru, at the height of its glory, capital of the Incas, is described by Prescott in his "Conquest of Peru." We read:

"The capital of the Incas, though falling short of the El Dorado which had engaged their credulous fancies, astonished the Spaniards by the beauty of its edifices, the length and regularity of its streets, and the good order and appearance of comfort, even luxury, visible in its numerous population. It far surpassed all they had yet seen in the New World. The population of the city is computed by one of the Conquerors at two hundred thousand inhabitants, and that of the suburbs at as many more. This account is not confirmed, as far as I have seen, by any other writer. But, however it may be exaggerated, it is certain that Cuzco was the metropolis of a great empire, the residence of the court and the chief nobility; frequented by the most skillful mechanics and artisans of every description, who found a demand for their ingenuity in the royal precincts; while the place was garrisoned by a numerous soldiery, and was the resort, finally, of emigrants from the most distant provinces. The quarters whence this motley population came were indicated by their peculiar dress, and especially their head-gear, so rarely found at all on the American Indian, which, with its variegated colors, gave a picturesque effect to the groups and masses in the streets. The habitual order and decorum maintained in this multifarious assembly showed the excellent police of the capital, where the only sounds that disturbed the repose of the Spaniards were the noises of feasting and dancing, which the natives, with happy insensibility, constantly prolonged to a late hour of the night.

"The edifices of the better sort—and they were very numerous—were of stone, or faced with stone. Among the principal were the royal residence; as each sovereign built a new palace for himself, covering, though low, a large extent of ground. The walls were sometimes stained or painted with gaudy tints, and the gates, we are assured, were sometimes of colored marble. 'In the delicacy of the stone-work,' says another of the Conquerors, 'the natives far excelled the Spaniards, though the roofs of their dwellings, instead of tiles, were only a thatch, but put together with the nicest art.'

"The most important building was the fortress, planted on a solid rock that rose boldly

above the city. It was built of hewn stone, so finely wrought that it was impossible to detect the line of junction between the blocks; and the approaches to it were defended by three semi-circular parapets, composed of such heavy masses of rock that it bore resemblance to the kind of work known to architects as the Cyclopean. The fortress was raised to a height rare in Peruvian architecture; and from the summit of the tower the eye of the spectator ranged over a magnificent prospect, in which the wild features of the mountain-scenery, rocks, woods, and waterfalls, were mingled with the rich verdure of the valley, and the shining city filling up the foreground,—all blended in sweet harmony under the deep azure of a tropical sky.

"The streets were long and narrow. They were arranged with perfect regularity crossing one another at right angles; and from the great square diverged four principal streets connecting with the highroads of the empire. The square itself, and many parts of the city, were paved with a fine pebble. Through the heart of the capital ran a river of pure water, if it might not be termed a canal, the banks or sides of which, for the distance of twenty leagues, were faced with stone. Across this stream, bridges, constructed of similar broad flags, were

thrown at intervals, so as to afford an easy communication between the different quarters of the capital."

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Where the blue Pacific laves the shores for some five hundred miles of North American coastline, Spanish rule has its California heyday. As time goes, that day was brief. Within the memory of one or two generations, the old capital named for the ninth viceroy of Mexico, Count of Monterey, saw the rise and fall of Spain's royal standard, the Mexican colors, and the lifting of the American flag.

Something of the patriarchal days hovers about the senors who tell their proud but plaintive tales of the earliest provinces, the Baja and Alta Californias. Strangers, it seems, were eyed askance and not permitted to remain more than a few weeks, unless attached to some ship in the harbor. Within sixty years trade had begun, and soon after, there were in Monterey forty-four foreigners. But no Protestant had any property rights, or voice in the councils.

Another ten years and along came the first American, John Sutter, an event duly recorded. Three more years and there were 300 English people in the new land, most of them at Monterey.

The first Yankee alcalde was the Rev. Walter Colton, chaplain of the United States frigate Congress. The day after the American flag was run up near the old castello (fort) he received his appointment as the first civil officer, with the rank, practically, of a supreme judge. Among his first official activities he built the hall destined to be the earliest American public building west of the Rockies. The material was white stone, quarried from a near-by hill. His diary sets forth that it was to have two stories, with a handsome portico.

Progress was delayed by the gold excitement; now and again some one would come into town from the diggings on the Yuba river, with a bag of gold. The workmen were up and off, nails and squares exchanged for picks and shovels and wages for camp kits. Finally in March of the memorable "49" Colton was able to write, "The town hall is finished. The citizens have assembled in it and called it by my name."

Four months later a convention was called. From mountain and valley, mines and farms, the delegates came. Northerner and Southerner, lawyers and merchants, men who afterwards won distinction in the professions and the up-building of the State. Some had come from New York and Europe, and by September 3rd,

all were assembled. Dr. Colton records that they all appreciated the seriousness of the work that brought them together. Among them was General Sherman, then a young officer, who had been detailed by General Smith, U. S. A., to furnish him with details of the proceedings.

The choice of a state seal occasioned one of the liveliest debates. Each of the ten districts represented wanted something typical of itself. The design finally selected showed the Grizzly of the Bear Flag Republic.

This convention was closed in true pioneer gaiety, with a ball given to the citizens of Monterey in the newly decorated hall. On October 1st the legislators reassembled to sign the Constitution, and as the first signature was made the stars and stripes were raised on the staff in front of the first government building. Out in the bay, the English bark Volunteer set all her pennants waving, topped by the American flag. From the Presidio on the hillside boomed, one by one, thirty cannon, for each State in the Union, and now the entire town was on the qui vive—the thirty-first gun sounded, and above the din and the cheering a new note was heard. That's for California! Doffing his hat one of the great captains of the

hour said to the delegates, "Gentlemen, this is the happiest day of my life. This is a great day for California."

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Next Steps in Compensation

By Theodore Johnson

After five years' experience with compensation the workers of California have the right to ask themselves, what have we really gained, and how long will it be until we gain the full measure vouchsafed us by the State constitution? Lest any one may forget, the constitution reads as follows:

"Art. XX, Sec. 21. The legislature may by appropriate legislation create and enforce a liability on the part of all employers to compensate their employees for any injury incurred by the said employees in the course of their employment irrespective of the fault of either party. The legislature may provide for the settlement of any disputes arising under the legislation contemplated by this section, by arbitration, or by an industrial accident board, by the courts, or by either, any, or all of these agencies, anything in this constitution to the contrary notwithstanding."

It is plain that the constitution contemplates and would validate legislation creating a liability upon every employer without exception to compensate every employee without exception, and when we say compensate it should mean full compensation for any injury, however great or slight, that occurs in the course of the employment, and there should be no inquiry whatever as to how the accident occurred.

And lest we forget another important part of the constitution, section 17½ of the same article states that "the legislature may by appropriate legislation . . . provide for the comfort, health, safety and general welfare of any and all employees," and authority is conferred also upon the legislature "to confer upon any commission

now or hereafter created, such power and authority as the legislature may deem requisite to carry out the provisions of said section."

Space does not permit to sketch in any but the briefest summary way the long, weary road still to be traveled, before these noble aims of the constitution are attained.

The 1911 legislature abolished some of the defenses of employers in actions for damages, but a goodly number still remain and are conserved not only in the Roseberry and subsequent acts but are being also used more and more to defeat claims for compensation, both by the Industrial Accident Commission and the courts.

The interpretations of the courts of Great Britain and other states are more and more relied upon to defeat claims for compensation.

Under the present law the injured employee as a rule has no other recourse than to accept whatever interpretation the employer may put upon the act. If he contests the employer's decision he is almost certain to lose everything, including his chance of re-employment by the employer.

In four years only 3000 injured employees have had courage to apply for assistance from the court of arbitration provided by the legislature.

This Commission takes a paternal attitude toward the applicant, and denies him all legal and medical expert advice, except its own or that of its employees.

The awards are so small and insignificant that it does not pay to hire either attorneys or competent medical or surgical experts to controvert the efforts of the employer or the insurance com-

pany, which always have all the means required, to resist the application.

The State Supreme Court, in its later decisions, is becoming more and more technical and



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liberal in its attitude toward the claims of injured employees. It might be said that while the Industrial Accident Commission denies

claims in retail the Supreme Court does a wholesale business by reason of the greater publicity of its decisions.

It was to be expected that California, like other states, must go through this lamentable experience before the main proponents of the system can be made to wake up to the fact that the system is a failure and will prove abortive, unless heroic treatment be applied at once.

The California State Federation of Labor demands that the present act be amended in three particulars, to-wit: (1) to guarantee payment of compensation after same becomes due; (2) to give to the injured worker a voice in the selection of his doctor; (3) to reduce the waiting period to one week.

Said amendments are only a beginning, however, of the very thorough-going revision that must be made if the system is going to live.

The act must be extended to all classes of employees, including casuals.

There must be certain presumptions of law laid down making it unnecessary, unless contested by proof to the contrary, to prove that an accident occurred, or that the employee is entitled to compensation.

Expert legal and medical advice should be furnished free to the employee by the State. Without such aid the services of the Industrial Accident Commission are altogether useless.

The power of the courts to interpret and nullify the plain intent of the legislature must be curtailed.

All legal proceedings should be absolutely free of charge. It should not be necessary for the injured employee to pay anything whatever to establish his claim or collect it.

The foregoing requirements point to the conclusion that the State must control and manage the accident fund, and that all industrial claims of whatever nature should be made compensable, employers of all classes to contribute to the support of the fund.

Notwithstanding all the accusations of interested parties regarding malingering, such hardly exists or is easy to detect.

The other and perhaps more rational alternative to compensation is socialized medical and hospital services, maintained by general taxation, a living wage and provision for old age, invalidity, and unemployment.

A Long Island teacher was recounting the story of Red Riding Hood. After describing the woods and the wild animals that flourished therein, she added:

"Suddenly Red Riding Hood heard a great noise. She turned about, and what do you suppose she saw standing there, gazing at her and showing all its sharp, white teeth?"

"Teddy Roosevelt!" volunteered one of the boys.—New York "Times."

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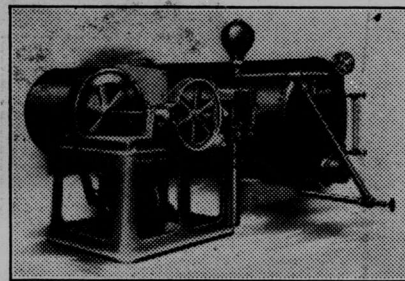
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UNITED BREWERY WORKERS.

The International Union of the United Brewery Workmen comprises the organized workers in the brewing industry. In California there are three unions of the leading crafts of the industry, namely, brewers and maltsters, bottlers, and drivers, having their headquarters at Brewery Workers' Hall, 177 Capp street, San Francisco. Each of these unions have branches in various cities of the State.

Brewery Workmen No. 7 has over 650 members. Beer Bottlers No. 293 has over 500 members and Beer Drivers No. 227 comprises over 700. In many small towns the beer bottlers and beer drivers are not thoroughly affiliated, but there is now a move on foot to organize them under the jurisdiction of the international union.

There are no jurisdictional disputes between the different crafts, wherefrom it follows that for instance, bottlers in certain cities may be found in the local branch of No. 7 or in the local branch of No. 227, and drivers or brewers may be found in either of the other locals.

The members of these unions enjoy practically the best conditions in any part of the United States. They are known as the most loyal and consistent union men in any branch of the labor movement. They observe faithfully their obligations with regard to the exclusive use of union labels and contribute liberally to unions on strike and asking for their assistance.

In this crisis now confronting their industry, namely, the menace of prohibition, which threatens the complete annihilation of the industry,

they are of necessity forced to seek the support of all voters and all members of organized labor to help them by voting down the two prohibition measures at the coming State election, November 7, 1916.

The brewery workers have faithfully lived up to their pledges as union men, and now it is up to the rest of the membership of labor organizations to live up to their obligations toward the brewery workers.

In this, their fight for existence, as a part of the labor movement the organized workers of the brewing industry call upon their union brothers and sisters to give them their full measure of support, and in this matter they do not recognize the right of any part of labor to refuse them assistance or go over to their enemies and actively or passively assist in their defeat by prohibition.

A young woman who thought she was losing her husband's affection went to a seventh daughter of a seventh daughter for a love powder. The mystery woman told her:

"Get a raw piece of beef, cut flat, about an inch thick. Slice an onion in two, and rub the meat on both sides with it. Put on pepper and salt, and toast it on each side over a red coalfire. Drop on it three lumps of butter and two sprigs of parsley, and get him to eat it."

The young wife did so, and her husband loved her ever after.—"Tit-Bits."

Tradesman (who has been at the telephone for a quarter of an hour, to his apprentice)—"Here, William, take the receiver, as long as my wife is talking to me. You don't need to make any reply; only when she asks, 'Are you still there, James?' say, 'Yes, Amelia, dear.'"—Liverpool "Globe."

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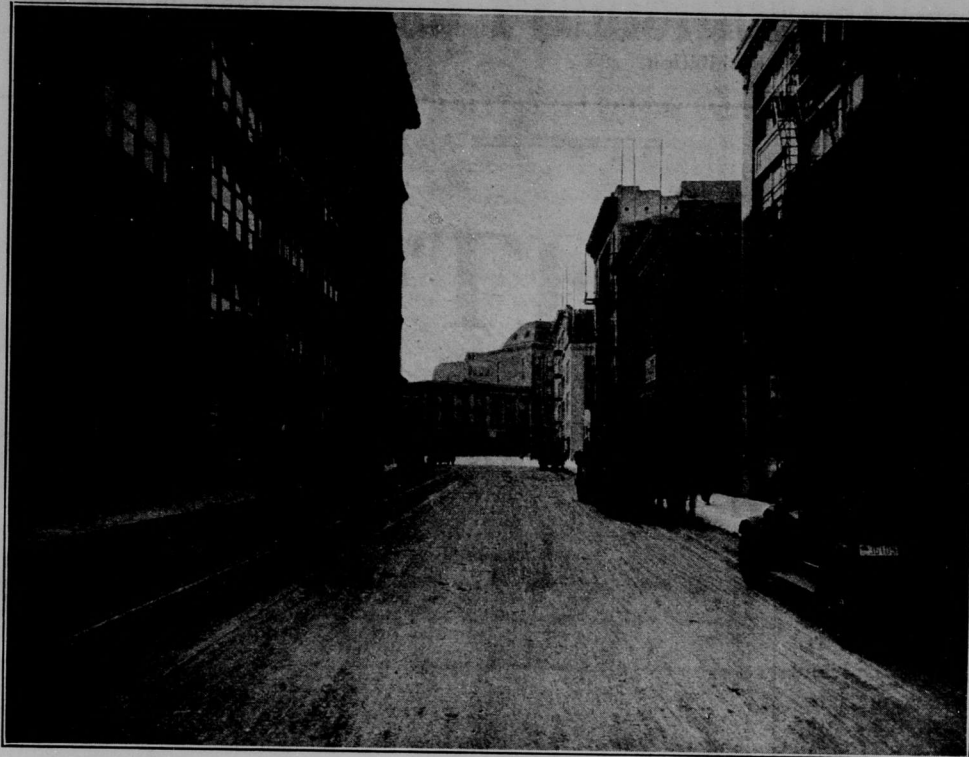
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SAN FRANCISCO WATER FRONTAGE.

San Francisco is situated on the deep water side of the largest land-locked harbor in the world. The bay of San Francisco covers an area of over 420 square miles, and has a shore line, exclusive of navigable inlets, of 100 miles. San Francisco has a water frontage on the bay of nineteen miles. Unlike most of the leading seaports of the United States, San Francisco harbor front is owned and operated by the public. It is

the only harbor under the jurisdiction of the Board of State Harbor Commissioners, and is that portion of the water front around the city and county of San Francisco from Taylor street on the north to the boundary line between San Francisco and the county of San Mateo.

The harbor is self-supporting, and has been so since its inception, being conducted on a revenue and expense basis. The cost of construction and maintenance of seawalls, buildings, wharves, etc., as well as all the operating expenses, are paid out of the harbor receipts. As under the law harbor charges must not exceed the amount necessary to meet operating repair and construction cost, the advantage to shipping interests is obvious.

There are at present thirty-five completed piers, and three more are planned for construction in the near future. The pierhead line is 800 feet from the bulkhead line and is fixed by the United States Government. The present berth space of all piers exceeds 50,000 lineal feet, and their dock area exceeds 3,750,000 square feet.

There are at present eleven ferry slips, and car ferry slips are located between Powell and Taylor streets, with berth space alongside.

The present completed seawall is about 19,000 lineal feet.

The Board of State Harbor Commissioners maintains and operates a belt line railway which switches cars to and from the transcontinental railways and piers.

The belt line railway is 65,609 feet long, and the revenue during 1915 for switching was \$267,647, of which \$175,833 was expended in operation and maintenance, leaving a net revenue from this source of \$91,814. The receipts of this railroad are keeping pace with the increased shipping of the port, and during the year have averaged about \$14,000 per month more than in 1915.

The gross revenue for operating expenses of the harbor during 1915 was \$1,774,000 and the cost of operation was \$926,901. There was also expended for interest on and redemption bonds \$527,000. About \$20,000 was spent in repairs and miscellaneous revenues amounted to \$25,000, leaving a net excess of revenue over expenditures of \$324,000. There was expended last year \$2,103,249 for new piers, and there is available at the present time \$9,932,000 of outside bonds for construction purposes.

If the waterfront were developed for its entire length to the San Mateo County line, with piers 210 feet wide and 800 feet long, having a space between them 200 feet wide, the entire length of the contours of the piers and bulkhead would be approximately thirty-seven miles. This does not include any space on Channel street, in Central or India basins or Islais Creek. The dock facilities of San Francisco may be expanded enormously

and with ease. The net tonnage of the vessels docking at San Francisco's piers in 1915 was 15,135,864.

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Land Sharks .:

By William Kingsbury

"There are land rats and water rats, land thieves and water thieves—I mean pirates—and there are sea sharks and land sharks."

Human intellect, properly applied with a definite purpose, is a force before which the individual mind bows in reverence.

All things and elements grant it submission.

Recently we read much in the papers about a shark of the seas.

The Atlantic Coast became quite deserted in fear of the unseen man-eating monster.

But it was only a question of decision and action when the menace, seemingly far beyond man's reach, dropped dead and harmless.

Such is the power of purpose, decision, action!

More than the sum total of human butchery in Europe, it demonstrated the capacity and capability of applied human intellect.

Human intellect, when applied to the extermination of sharks, snakes, scorpions, is a more efficacious power than when it is used to destroy the human race.

The only regret we have is that applied human intellect can be ignored or overlooked by men who live for the betterment of those who labor.

Of the many human evils that have sprung up through the centuries to feed upon and hurt

mankind, there is not one which has felt the weight of applied human intellect.

Least of all have those far-pervading evils—the sharks of the land!

For there are sea sharks and land sharks.

Sharks that are visible amongst us and within our reach!

The sea shark of the deep, out of sight, for destroying a life, had a whole population wrathfully surging upon him for vengeance and death.

The land shark of the earth, within sight, for poisoning and congesting human life, and for preying upon our pockets to their foundations, are thieves, happier and more prosperous than the whole population—a population suffering more from him a thousand times in disease and death and the social ills of poverty than the whole of the races of men have ever suffered from the ravages of the hungry denizens of the deep!

Here is something for us to go after with all our hearts and energies.

A class of men advocating and creating congestion of population—a degenerate and deadly condition to society—for riches to themselves which they cannot even consume, are sharks.

With the same zeal and energy and definite purpose used in exterminating their kin of the seas, we should go after these sharks of the land to eliminate them from society.

It is true their offenses are not tangible under the present law.

Many crimes against the health and happiness of mankind are not yet in the legal calendar formulated by the anti-democratic rulers of the prevailing partial-democracy.

This is so much more the reason why here is something for us to go after.

Los Angeles, a city infested with schools of sharks, has many weird tales to tell of their ferocity, against which the devouring of one human life by a sea shark is merciful work.

To one of the scores of suburbs where these sharks play their game was I attracted, and, whilst there, I made it a point to investigate.

The following is one instance out of many:

Four years ago, a labor man with six hundred dollars to his credit, went out to this suburb as a guest of the sharks, under "no obligations to buy."

Once he was securely out there, however, through lying, misrepresentation, seductive promises and ceaseless persistence on the shark's

part, he was fairly compelled to lay down a deposit on a lot, really against his own will.

According to the sharks, the grass would grow overnight, the trees would be weighted with fruit while he was working in the city, and by figures, diagrams, illustrations and delusive comparisons, he was made to swallow the idea that he could make more on that patch of land in one month than he would ever be able to make, by

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his own work for an employer, in two months. The water was to be turned on immediately! The street work was to be done before winter! Large capital was to be expended by the company developing the tract and improving the district!

His rates for water, gas, electricity, telephone, etc., for one year would total only ten dollars!

That would include all care of the fruit trees—cultivating, pruning, picking, selling and everything!

All would be done without trouble to him, by the shark!

All of these gaudy baits proved valueless. None of the specious promises materialized. They seldom do.

Today, that laborer and his wife have a small shack, full of children, a patch of land void of fruit trees and barren of garden, dry and arid.

Also, he has no work, unless he goes many miles away to get it, and live out of the bosom of his family.

The shark boom is over.

His five hundred dollar investment may now be worth five hundred cents.

In reality, it is a hindrance to the man and his family.

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He does not want to give the property away, which has cost him and his so much in cash and privations.

Yet there is no one to buy it from him at any price!

A man, four years ago, prosperous, free to get work wherever it might be, with six hundred dollars security against want behind him, with a young wife and no crop of children.

Today, as I saw him, as fit as any laboring man could be to fill a niche in the slum quarters of the shark-made cities!

What that means, only those of us know who realize by having been up against the problem of two jobless for one job.

The relation that congestion, slums and sharks have to each other!

Their methods may be elusive, but their work is effective.

How effective, when carried on on a large scale is best proved by the Solano project; of the millions that were swallowed up in that whirlpool, we know that one million dollars of the United Railroads' stockholders' money was put down on the books of that company, later, at the valuation of one dollar.

Hundreds—no, thousands—of investors sank their hard savings into that barren land.

They lost all. Today it is a failure.

Unquestionably, somebody beyond reach will profit from this huge swindle, as is repeatedly done by the methods of the land shark.

One man's profit—the shark's—and the people pay the price.

The small, hard-working investors are the victims.

We will make the land shark's crimes tangible, by human intellect,—properly applied with a definite purpose, before which all things and elements bow in submission.

Organized Labor is the force which will utilize this powerful mechanism—human intellect.

Unity is strength!

United, Organized Labor will abolish the land shark.

This would be a happier world if a girl would give as much thought to the selection of a husband as she gives to the selection of a trousseau.

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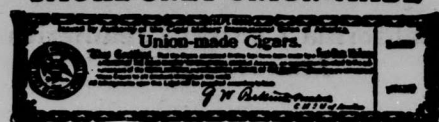
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EMERSON AND GOVERNMENT.

Emerson's view of the meaning of human governments is expressed in his essay, "Politics," in part as follows:

"Every man's nature is a sufficient advertisement to him of the character of his fellows. My right and my wrong is their right and their wrong. Whilst I do what is fit for me, and abstain from what is unfit, my neighbor and I shall often agree in our means, and work together for a time to one end. But whenever I find my dominion over myself is not sufficient for me, and undertake the direction of him also, I overstep the truth, and come into false relations with him. I may have so much more strength or skill than he, that he cannot express adequately his sense of wrong, but it is a lie, and hurts like a lie both him and me. Love and nature cannot maintain the assumption: it must be executed by a practical lie, namely, by force. This undertaking for another is the blunder which stands in colossal ugliness in the governments of the world. It is the same thing in numbers, as in a pair, only not quite so intelligible. I can see well enough a great difference between my setting myself down to a self-control, and my going out to make somebody else act after my views; but when a quarter of the human race assume to tell me what I must do, I may be too much disturbed by the circumstance to see so clearly the absurdity of their command. Therefore all public ends look vague and quixotic beside private ones. . . . If I put myself in the place of my child, and we stand in one thought, and see that things are this or thus, that perception is law for him and me. We are both there, both act. But if, without carrying him into the thought, I look over into his plot, and, guessing how it is with him, ordain this or that, he will never obey me. This is the history of governments—one man does something which is to bind another. A man who cannot be acquainted with me taxes me; looking from afar at me ordains that a part of my labor shall go to this or that whimsical end, not as I, but as he happens to fancy. Behold the consequence. Of all debts, men are least willing to pay the taxes. What a satire is this on government! Everywhere they think they get their money's worth, except for these.

"Hence the less government we have, the better,—the fewer laws, and the less confided power. The antidote to this abuse of formal government is, the influence of private character, the growth of the individual; the appearance of the principal to supersede the proxy; the appearance of the wise man, of whom the existing government is, it must be owned, but a shabby imitation. That which all things tend to educe, which freedom, cultivation, intercourse, revolutions, go to form and deliver, is character; that is the end of nature, to reach unto this coronation of her king. To educate the wise man, the State exists; and with the appearance of the wise man, the State expires. This appearance of character makes the State unnecessary. The wise man is the State. He needs no army, fort, or navy,—he loves men too well; no bribe, or feast, or palace, to draw friends to him; no vantage-ground, no favorable circumstance. . . . His relation to men is angelic; his memory is myrrh to them; his presence, frankincense and flowers.

"We think our civilization near its meridian, but we are yet only at the cock-crowing and the morning star. In our barbarous society the influence of character is in its infancy. As a political power, as the rightful lord who is to tumble all rulers from their chairs, its presence is hardly suspected. Malthus and Ricardo quite omit it; the Annual Register is silent; and in the Conversations Lexicon, it is not set down; the President's message, the Queen's speech, have not mentioned it; and yet it is never nothing. Every thought which genius and piety throws

into the world, alters the world. The gladiators in the lists of power feel, through all their frocks of force and stimulation the presence of worth."

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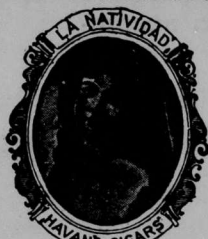


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THE LESSON HISTORY TEACHES.

"One lesson, and only one, history may be said to repeat with distinctness," James Anthony Froude says in one of his Short Studies on Great Subjects; "that the world is built somehow on moral foundations; that, in the long run, it is well with the good; in the long run, it is ill with the wicked. But this," he goes on to say, "is no more than the old doctrine taught long ago by the Hebrew prophets."

"Adam Smith, in laying the foundations of political economy, expressly eliminates every other motive but that of self-interest. He does not say that men never act on other motives; still less, that they never ought to act on other motives. He asserts merely that, as far as the arts of production are concerned, and of buying and selling, the action of self-interest may be counted upon as uniform. What Adam Smith says of political economy, Mr. Buckle would extend over the whole circle of human activity."

"Now, that which especially distinguishes a high order of man from a low order of man—that which constitutes human goodness, human greatness, human nobleness—is surely not the degree of enlightenment with which men pursue their own advantage; but it is self-forgetfulness—it is self-sacrifice—it is the disregard of personal pleasure, personal indulgence, personal advantage remote or present, because some other line of conduct is more right."

"We are sometimes told that this is but another way of expressing the same thing; that when a man prefers doing what is right, it is only because to do right gives him a higher satisfaction. It appears to me, on the contrary, to be a difference in the very heart and nature of things. The martyr goes to the stake, the patriot to the scaffold, not with a view to any future reward to themselves, but because it is a glory to fling away their lives for truth and freedom. . . . The essence of true nobility is neglect of self. Let the thought of self pass in, and the beauty of a great action is gone—like the bloom from a soiled flower."

"Kant, the philosopher, used to say that there were two kings which overwhelmed him with awe as he thought of them. One was the star-sown deep of space, without limit and without end; the other was, right and wrong. Right, the sacrifice of self to good; wrong, the sacrifice of good to self;—not graduated objects of desire, to which we are determined by the degrees of our knowledge, but wide asunder as pole and pole, as light and darkness."

"And it is precisely in this debatable ground of low motives and noble emotions—in the struggle, ever failing, yet ever renewed, to carry truth and justice into the administration of human society; in the establishment of states and in the overthrow of tyrannies; in the rise and fall of creeds; in the world of ideas; in the character and deeds of the great actors in the drama of life; where good and evil fight out their everlasting battle, now ranged in opposite camps, now and more often in the heart, both of them, of each living man—that the true human interest of history resides. The progress of industries, the growth of material and mechanical civilization, are interesting, but they are not the most interesting. They have their reward in

the increase of material comforts; but, unless we are mistaken about our nature, they do not highly concern us after all."

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Phone Market 8046

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Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
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Labor Men are Warned!

"The Labor Record," New Orleans, official organ of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Louisiana, has issued the ensuing warning to union men:

The advocates of national prohibition seek our votes and support on the ground that poverty, crime and all the ills that flesh is heir to are due to excessive drinking among the laboring classes.

The Anti-Saloon League and kindred organizations further take the position that prohibition will eliminate the use of alcoholic beverages, and that there will then be no poverty, no low wages, no long hours, and none of the things against which organized labor is fighting.

You know that this is not true.

You know that the lowest wages in the world are paid in those countries, like China and India, where intoxicating liquors are unknown.

You know that the prohibition agitation is encouraged and supported by those who wish to side-track the great organized movement for the betterment of labor conditions.

You know that if the prohibition advocates succeeded in convincing the people of the United States that the evils of which you complain are due to intemperance in your own ranks you will never be able to achieve the results you hope to accomplish.

You know that the real remedy for intemperance, wherever it may exist, is summed up in the statement of President Gompers, as follows:

- a—Increasing wages.
- b—Shorter hours of work.
- c—More leisure, so as to afford an opportunity for the cultivation of—
 - 1—Better tastes.
 - 2—Better aspirations.
 - 3—Higher ideals.
 - 4—Better standards of living.
 - 5—Freedom from the burdens of excessive toil.
 - 6—Better homes and surroundings for workingmen.

THE WARNING.

You should oppose prohibition in what ever guise presented, because prohibition means that your personal tastes and habits are subject to the regulation of others; but more particularly because prohibition is based upon an unsound theory, namely—that poverty and its attendant evils are caused by intemperance, rather than by unfair economic conditions. If this theory is accepted by the American people it means a long postponement, if not ultimate defeat, of the great end for which organized labor is striving — a juster, sounder relation between employer and employee.

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Home
when Day's
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THE HOME BEER

CHANGE IN TAXATION SYSTEM.

The San Francisco "Bulletin" of June 30th published the following brief explanation of the fundamental change in our taxation system to be proposed by the State Tax Commission:

"An entirely new plan will be recommended for the consideration of the Legislature in regard to land taxation. Here it is, in short:

"It is to be a graduated unearned increment tax. The plan is to exempt from taxation the individual who owns eighty acres or less, and to place no increment tax on that or lesser holdings except at the time of transfer or the death of the holder.

"Under the plan the unearned increment tax would be placed on all holdings of more than eighty acres, the tax to be levied at given intervals and also at the time of transfer or the death of the holder.

"The theory is that a just proportion of the unearned increment should revert constantly to the State, to be placed in a reserve fund, the earnings of which shall go toward the maintenance of the schools and for governmental purposes.

"In an interview Chairman Seavey of the Tax Commission had this to say concerning the single tax and also the new system which the commission will propose:

"We believe that, while it is the usual function of a Tax Commission to produce revenue from different sources and in whatever way it may be possible to do so with the least friction, at the same time, the function, developing on this particular Commission, is to investigate the relative burden. Feeling as we do, because of those double duties placed upon us, it has seemed to this Commission that much of the speculative element of land holding must be eliminated and that the excess land must, in some way, be made permanently more available for individual ownership in small allotments. To this end, without any conclusive details, we are proposing to suggest that some maximum acreage of value be established, which the owner may retain for his landed capital and which shall be held by him at a minimum social cost.

"We then propose that any excess land value, which any individual possesses shall be taxed either proportionately or progressively as the holdings increase, so that a proportion, at least, of the social value of the land shall be returned to the sovereign power - the State; that this tax upon the excess land value be held in a permanent fund by the State and for such investment as the State may decide; and that the return from this investment be distributed back to the schools, or for any other governmental purpose, eliminating to that extent the burden of tax upon the different communities."

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J. Pringle and P. Livingston Dunn, comprising the firm of Pringle, Dunn & Co., General Contractors, have done a great deal of U. S. Government work of all kinds of buildings in San Francisco, Mare Island, Angel Island, Monterey, Farallone Islands, Fort Baker, Honolulu, etc.

They also constructed the Wisconsin State building and the Pavilion for the Australian Commonwealth, and many contracts for the underground work at the Exposition.

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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held August 25, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Murphy.

Roll Call—Vice-President absent; Delegate Hourihan appointed Vice-President pro tem.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Brewery Workers—Emil Muri, vice L. Savoye. Patrick O'Brien additional delegate. Delegates seated.

Communications — Filed — From Laundry Wagon Drivers, inclosing donation of \$25 for Culinary Workers. Riggers and Stevedores' Union, stating it had endorsed resolutions relative to prohibition.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Moving Picture Operators' Union, requesting Council to place the Poppy Theatre on the unfair list. Bartenders' Union, request for a boycott on the Ellis Buffet. Wage scale and agreement of Baggage Messengers' Union. Stable Employees' Union, request for a blanket boycott on garages that fail to recognize the card and button of Local No. 404. Appeal for financial assistance from Street Railway Employees' Union, of El Paso, Texas.

Referred to Label Section—From Coopers' Union No. 1, Chicago, Ill., requesting Council to place the K. C. Baking Powder on the unfair list.

Referred to Secretary—From Kern County Labor Council, invitation to attend ceremonies incidental to the laying of the corner stone of its new labor temple.

Reports of Unions—Beer Drivers—Have placed a fine of \$25 on any member found patronizing open-shop houses. Post Office Clerks—Donated \$25 to the Culinary Workers. Shoe Clerks—Donated \$15 to Culinary Workers; two firms have signed new agreement. Riggers and Stevedores—Have settled with employers; have received 10% increase; lumber situation acute; 100 men out. Cigar Makers—Seven thousand men on strike in Detroit; requested a further demand for union label. Barbers—Have donated \$50 to the International Workers' Defense League; opposed to the appointment of police judges. Pile Drivers—Have instructed members to refrain from patronizing Emporium. Culinary Workers—Situation in good shape; requested unions to donate finances for their members who are on strike; are contesting injunction in Judge Hunt's court. Postal Clerks—Will fine any member found eating in the unfair restaurant; requested a demand for clerks card. Jitney Bus Operators—Their case now before the Supreme Court; will initiate petition to keep the jitneys on Market street. Retail Delivery Drivers—Will fine any member found patronizing unfair restaurants. Teamsters—Will notify members to register in order to combat the activities of the Chamber of Commerce. Grocery Clerks—Requested a demand for clerks card.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate O'Connell, relative to all citizens exercising their electoral franchise in such manner as will safeguard and promote the welfare of the organized wage workers, and to vote for such candidates as upon their past records and acts are true champions and friends of labor. On motion the resolutions were unanimously adopted. Resolutions were introduced by Delegate McGuire, commending President Wilson for his stand on the eight-hour day. On motion the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

San Francisco, Cal., August 25, 1916.

We, the delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, have for the past week watched with keen interest the President of the United States, in regards to an eight-hour day, fully realizing

that every corporation in this country has used their power and influence to make him change his policy. It has been the aim of organized labor to establish an eight-hour day through organization and not by law.

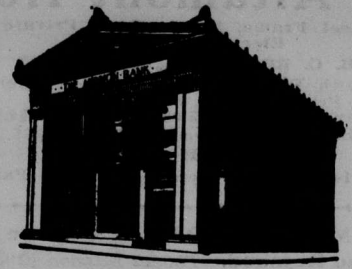
President Wilson has taken the stand that no other man in his position has ever taken, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that we commend His Honor, President Woodrow Wilson, for his stand on the eight-hour day; be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to President Woodrow Wilson, also a copy to be forwarded to the Building Trades Council, Water Front Federation and to the Press.

M. J. McGuire, Boiler Maker.

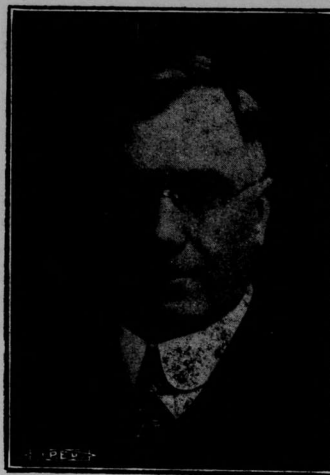
Executive Committee — Recommended endorsement of the Retail Clerks' agreement subject to the endorsement of the international



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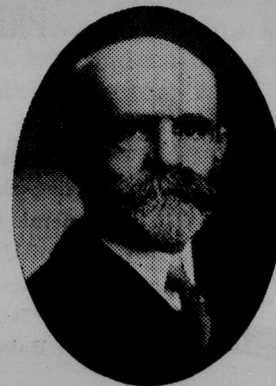
Frank J.
Murasky

(Incumbent)

For Judge of the Superior Court

For Re-Election

Judge James M. Troutt



(INCUMBENT)

SUPERIOR JUDGE

union. Recommended that the appeal for financial assistance be filed, and that secretary inform the Little Rock Central Labor Council our reasons for same. On the communication from Tailors No. 80, relative to the Juvenile and Lip-pitts Clothing Companies, the matter was referred to the secretary for adjustment. Recommended that the secretary be instructed to send a circular letter to all affiliated unions requesting financial assistance for the Culinary Workers. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that credentials be given to Thos. Zant, employed by the State Social Insurance Commission to gather information from all affiliated unions, in order to assure them that this investigation has the approval of the Council. Recommended the adoption of resolutions submitted by Delegate Brouillet, condemning proposed charter amendment to make police judges appointive instead of elective. Recommended that the proposed charter amendment relative to the circulation of petitions under the initiative, referendum and recall provisions of the charter be indorsed; amended that action be deferred for two weeks and be referred to editor of "Labor Clarion"; carried. Report of committee adopted as amended.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

The Chair introduced Rev. Dr. Stidger, who made a very interesting talk on the work of the church regarding humanitarian conditions of labor, which was very much appreciated by the delegates.

Special Committees—Officers reported on the conference held with the Chamber of Commerce.

New Business—Moved to instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to investigate the Shields Water Power Bill now under discussion at Washington; carried.

Nomination and Election of Officers—Further nominations for delegates to the State Federation of Labor were called for. Moved that nominations close; carried. The Chair declared Delegates Haggerty and Murphy duly elected to represent the Council at the convention of the California State Federation of Labor. Moved that the Council set aside the sum of \$100 for each of the delegates for transportation and expenses; carried.

Receipts—Bookbinders, \$12; Material Team-

sters, \$8; Hoisting Engineers, \$12; Office Employees, \$8; Steam Engineers, \$48; Horse Shoers, \$16; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Stereotypers, \$8; Boiler Makers, \$20; Post Office Clerks, \$16; Iron, Tin and Steel Workers, \$4; Asphalt Workers, \$8; Elevator Conductors, \$8; Leather Workers, \$4; Cracker Packers, \$12; Cemetery Workers, \$8; Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters, \$4; Label Section, \$3; Donations for Culinary Workers, \$40; Bakers, \$32. Total receipts, \$275.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; postage, \$5; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; J. J. McTiernan, \$20; P. O'Brien, \$10; Miss M. Barkley, \$11; Label Section, \$3. Total expenses, \$141.50.

Adjourned at 10:55 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

Nature makes her days longer by shortening her nights, but it is dangerous for a man to try the same game.

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BECAUSE organized labor would be a traitor to its high purposes if it did not call upon all of its members to rally to the support of any branch of its membership in time of stress.

BECAUSE the liquor industry is the fifth largest industry in the United States and thousands of men and women are upon its payroll.

BECAUSE if these men and women are suddenly robbed of their means of employment, they must seek other lines of work, and would be forced into the now overcrowded labor market through sumptuary legislation.



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-:- Charter Amendment -:-

Relating to Initiative, Referendum and Recall Elections

Registrar Zemansky is author of a proposed charter amendment having for its purpose to prevent present abuses and frauds practised in the circulation of petitions and to regulate procedure to effect certainty, economy and responsibility.

The amendment is too long for publication, but most of the matter contained in same is merely the existing law, wherefore it is necessary only to point out the new provisions sought to have enacted.

Section 2, Chapter III, Article XI, is amended by striking out the words "citizen taxpayer." The effect of the amendment is to require all solicitors of petitions to be registered voters of the city and county; the word taxpayer means in law "a person subject to taxation," a definition which makes it possible under the present law for a non-resident to circulate petitions, file same, and disappear, providing no means whereby to locate such person during the course of the investigation of the petition. This manifestly gives opportunity for gross frauds, such as have been recently practised by unscrupulous name getters.

The amendment provides that solicitors shall procure a certificate from the registrar stating they are registered voters. This dispenses with all further proofs or proceedings to establish identity. It provides further for the form of the affidavit to be attached by the solicitor at the end of each section of the petition. This affidavit indicates the manner of circulating the petition and obtaining the signatures. Each signer is required to sign in the presence of the solicitor. Provision is made for the manner of printing the petition, describing the width, position and purpose of each column so as to insure proper facility both for the signers and the deputies of the registrar, after filing, to make the necessary entries on the petition beside each signature thereon. Each signer is to be numbered in rotation by the solicitor, but all the precincting is to be done by the registrar, thereby saving a good deal of labor and trouble for those circulating the petition.

Section 3, Chapter III of the same article, is

amended to give the registrar's office one additional day to examine signatures for each thousand or major fraction thereof above 7,000. This will give additional time and save expense for the registrar's office, and also give more time for the securing of additional signatures, if the circulators of the petition think it advisable to furnish additional names.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Cator, representing Mr. Zemansky, the Law and Legislative Committee secured one modification of the original draft of the amendment which is deemed important, in that it takes away arbitrary power from the registrar to refuse to count what may be deemed by him to be forged signatures, and places instead the responsibility upon the purported signers. It is thought that inasmuch as there is no remedy in case the registrar rejects a perfectly good signature, but under circumstances which may make it impossible for the signer to personally appear before the registrar, there should be provided some means to afford an opportunity to such signer to deny his signature, if fraudulent, without personally appearing before the registrar. The point has been met in the following manner, giving the verbatim text of the provision, to-wit:

"If any signature be called in question, the said Registrar of Voters shall mail notice to such purported signer, stating that his or her name is attached to such petition and citing him or her to appear before said Registrar of Voters forthwith, naming the time and place.

"Said citation shall enclose a blank affidavit, denying that the person signing such affidavit signed such petition, and said citation shall also contain a statement, that a blank affidavit denying that such persons signed such petition, is enclosed, and that if such person does not desire to attend in person to deny his signature he may swear to such affidavit of denial before any officer authorized to take oaths and mail the same to the Registrar of Voters, and that if

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SACRAMENTO

he does not so attend and deny such signature in person or by making and mailing such affidavit of denial, that his purported signature to such petition will be treated as genuine.

"Unless such purported signer shall appear when cited and deny his signature under oath before said Registrar, or his deputy, or unless the Registrar of Voters shall receive such sworn affidavit of denial of such signature, before the time when by this chapter the said Registrar must, as aforesaid, make such final determination, such signature must be counted as genuine.

"The Registrar shall keep a list of the names of all purported signers who appear before him and deny their signatures under oath, and also file and keep such affidavits for at least five years."

A provision is made that the Board of Election Commissioners shall furnish the necessary help for the examination of the petition; and another provision prescribes the manner of certification of the result of the registrar's investigation, points on which the charter is now silent but to which there can be no possible objection.

The words "last preceding regular and municipal election" or "last preceding general municipal election," wherever same occur in the chapters relating to initiative, referendum and

recall, are defined to mean the last municipal election at which a mayor for the City and County was elected for a full term.

The remaining changes are simply to make the foregoing charter provisions conform with each other, except that in regard to a recall petition, no recall election may be had if the person to be recalled resigns, becomes deceased, or his office becomes vacant for some cause, before the date of the recall election has been set. But after such date has been set, the recall election must be held even if a vacancy exists through resignation, death or otherwise.

The Law and Legislative Committee has carefully examined every phrase of the proposed amendment, compared same with existing laws, and while additional improvements might be suggested, it can see no valid objection to any of the suggested amendments contained in the draft under consideration.

The amendment submitted two years ago provided for a manager and a number of changes both in percentages, and also the periods of time for the circulation and the setting of the dates of election which substantially sought to change the present procedure. At that time there was a general wave of opposition to consider any charter amendment whatever, wherefore it failed to carry like many other amendments of undoubted benefit.

The principal objects sought in the pending amendment is simply, as stated before, to safeguard against rank frauds and to make the procedure more practical and certain, both in the interest of the parties circulating the petition and of the office of the registrar in handling same.

Small Johnny was wriggling and twisting in a vain endeavor to put his arms through the sleeves of an undergarment and then get it over his head. After several futile attempts he called out to his mother: "Say, mamma, when I get to be an angel, and have wings, I don't see how I'll ever get my shirt on!"

Many a man feels that if he should hide his light under a bushel the whole world would be left in the dark.

"Well, Willie, how are you? We don't see as much of you as we used to."

"No, 'am, I'm in long pants now."—New York "World."

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ADVANCES OF MEDICINE.

That the colleges of medicine in California would have had to close their doors, and that experimental work to solve the problems of medicine and of the prevention of disease would have had to be abandoned, had not the Governor vetoed the Anti-Vivisection bill put through the last session of the Legislature, was declared by Dr. George E. Ebricht, president of the California State Board of Health, in an address delivered at the University of California today (Tuesday, August 1st), at a meeting held under the auspices of the recently-established California Society for the Promotion of Medical Research, founded to disseminate accurate information as to the methods and benefits of experimentation on animals and to stimulate and guard scientific research for the prevention of suffering and disease among human beings and animals.

"Were physicians and medical schools deprived of the opportunity of using experimental animals, this would be an unsurmountable handicap in the solution of the world's medical problems," said Dr. Ebricht. "What this means to each of us may be best comprehended by considering recent progress.

"A few years ago eight out of ten people with diphtheria died, and no way was known of preventing epidemics of this disease. Through the use of horses and guinea pigs, diphtheria anti-toxin is now produced, and the death rate from diphtheria has been reduced to one in ten, instead of eight in ten.

"Until within the last ten years nearly a hundred per cent of sufferers from cerebro-spinal meningitis died, and the few who escaped with their lives were usually left imbecile. Through experiments with horses and monkeys, Dr. Flexner discovered an anti-toxin serum by which three-fourths of those who have cerebro-spinal meningitis may be completely cured.

"Malaria destroyed the ancient civilization of Greece, and in the tropics it is probably the greatest cause of death. It is through parasitology and bacteriology that such diseases are being fought, and progress in either of these sciences is absolutely dependent upon the use of experimental animals.

"It is the general public that is most of all concerned in these matters. The greatest activities of medicine in the future will lie in the field of the prevention of disease. The great campaign against the spread of contagious dis-

eases is well started and many positions have been won, but the work that lies ahead is tremendous.

"With proper precautions and proper treatment, deaths from contagious diseases are preventable. Every death from such diseases as tuberculosis and diphtheria is a reproach to the civilization that permits it. Any effort to interfere with the scientific workers who are striving to aid the world in such fields is a public calamity.

"Tuberculosis still causes one death out of every seven. It is much more contagious than is generally recognized, but if proper measures be taken before the disease has progressed too far, a high percentage of cures may be accomplished. The State of California, through subsidizing county hospitals which come up to a proper standard in their care of tuberculosis cases, is greatly promoting care for early cases and the all-important matter of early diagnosis. A bill has been introduced in Congress providing a national subsidy for the care of tuberculosis patients in states other than their own, and it is to be hoped that this will become a law.

"A striking example of success in disease prevention is that during the past year the death rate in California from typhoid has been reduced from 13 deaths per 100,000 of population to 9.7, which places California in the first rank among the states in the Union in typhoid-prevention.

"The great aim of science is the elimination of all deaths from communicable diseases and the control of those many diseases of the heart and digestive system from which people now die long before their due time. The great centers of medical education must point the way in preventive medicine, and anything which interferes with the highest standards in the way of educational facilities for medical students and research investigators in medicine and in agriculture should be most earnestly discouraged by every good citizen."

UNREST AT STETSON PLANT.

Employees at the Stetson hat factory charge the management with violating an agreement which adjusted the recent strike. The company promised representatives of the federal department of labor that it would not discriminate against strikers, and Secretary of Labor Wilson has been notified of the company's disregard for this pledge. The strike started last March and

was waged for several weeks by several hundred men and women who suspended work to improve working conditions.

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PACIFIC MAIL NOT INJURED.

It is claimed that truth rarely overtakes the "short and ugly word," but this does not apply to the charge that the seamen's law drove the Pacific Mail Steamship Company off the Pacific Ocean.

United States Senator Fletcher is the latest to deny this claim of seamen's law opponents. In addressing the Senate last week he showed that the Pacific Mail sold its vessels at high figures to parties operating on the Atlantic Coast and has now secured other vessels for the Oriental trade, because it fears that the government will establish a line of vessels.

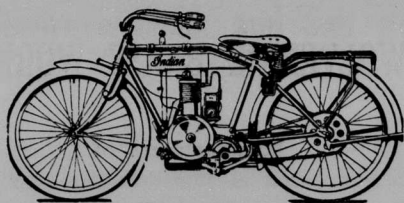
"It alleges," said Senator Fletcher, "that it has decided to reverse its policy because 'the gigantic leaps in freight rates have rendered it possible to operate at a profit in spite of the injurious effects of the seamen's law.'"

"This is as false as the reason they gave when they quit their trans-Pacific service, namely, that the seaman's law made it impossible for them to operate profitably.

"The falsity of this excuse or claim is proved not only by the resumption of their trans-Pacific sailings, but by the fact that the poorest and least profitable ship in the former fleet of the Pacific Mail, the steamship China, was taken over by a small American company, which, notwithstanding the greatly increased cost of operating only one ship, has continued the China in the trans-Pacific service, under the American flag, with great profit. It was reported that the new owners paid for the China with the profits from the first two voyages in the same service which the Pacific Mail had abandoned.

"All the circumstances tend to show and those in position to know assert, that the Pacific Mail discontinued their trans-Pacific service at a time when they were able to sell their steamers for what they supposed were fancy figures, for no other reason than that it enabled the interests that controlled them to make a very effective political capital of it; and they are now resuming the service not because of high freight rates—trans-Pacific freight rates are now actually lower than they were when the Pacific Mail discontinued their sailings—but because of the government shipping bill, which is about to pass Congress, and their fear that as a result of this bill a line of government ships would enter the trade they had abandoned."

Many fall into error because they follow their own taste alone; therefore let each look to it that his inclination blind not his judgment. For every mother is well pleased with her own child, and thus also it ariseth that many painters paint figures resembling themselves.—Albrecht Durer.



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**FIRST AMERICANS IN JAPAN.**

The story of the first Americans to set foot in Japan is told in a volume of memoirs by Samuel Smucker, who writes as follows of Commodore Perry's expedition in 1853:

"Commodore Perry was soon informed that the 14th of July had been appointed for the purpose of a meeting between him and the commissioners chosen by the Emperor to receive the letter (from the President of the

United States). A small village named Gori-hama, a mile south of Uraga, was the spot selected as the scene of the interview. In the meantime a temporary edifice of pine wood was constructed for the purpose. White canvas, painted and adorned in various ways, covered the building, and extended a considerable distance on both sides. Nine tall standards of crimson cloth, the national colors of Japan, were placed along the beach in front of the edifice; and five thousand native soldiers were posted in battle-array in the rear at the time of the meeting.

"When the 14th arrived, fifteen boats left the American squadron, filled with officers and men. Two Japanese boats, carrying high officials, flanked the foremost American boat, which conveyed the officer who had command of the day. A temporary wharf had been erected to facilitate the landing. The commodore came last of all, in his state-barge. His passage was greeted by a salute of thirteen guns from his flag-ship.

"The house appointed for the meeting was handsomely decorated. The floor was covered with thick, soft mats of rice-straw, while the walls were adorned with elegant representations of the crane, the sacred bird of Japan. Along the sides divans of red cloth were placed. An inner apartment was fitted up with silk hangings, and adorned with the imperial arms, consisting of three leaves of clover joined together in a circle. The commodore and his suite having advanced toward the inner apartment, they were conducted to seats which had been prepared for them on the left, the place of honor among the Japanese. On the right were seated the two princes of the empire who had been appointed to receive the letter. They were both venerable men with white beards. As the commodore entered, they rose and bowed. They were richly dressed, and adorned with valuable jewels. Near them stood a large lacquered box, supported on brazen feet, destined to receive the letter of the President. All the Japanese who were present, except the two princes, remained upon their knees during the interview.

"The business of the occasion commenced by the imperial commissioners asking whether the letter and the credentials of the envoy were ready for delivery. Commodore Perry answered affirmatively; and then ordered his two pages to bring forward the box containing the precious documents. They obeyed, and placed it upon the apparatus prepared to receive it. Some general compliments ensued between the commodore and the imperial commissioners; and when the former had signified that he would return after the lapse of a few months to receive the answer of the Japanese government to the letter of the President, he bowed formally, and returned to the ships with the same ceremony

with which he came from them. The demeanor of the Japanese princes and officials during the interview, which was carried on by means of an interpreter, was courteous and dignified in the extreme; and that interview was certainly a memorable occasion in the history of civilization and commerce in modern times."

All men must go down into the valley before the hilltops can be reached.

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In the magazine section of the Hearst papers of recent date, we see flaunted in brilliant hues a song, "Lookout, California—Beware!" Words and music by Edith Maida Lessing. Every person in California aspiring to decency of life and its evolution along a broad universal standpoint, rather than a narrow patriotism which sees good in none but its own country, should blush with shame at the vicious insult to a people so mani-

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PROPRIETORS

festly intelligent as are the Japanese. Edith Lessing has placed herself in the eyes of cultivated people of broad concepts as a woman devoid of feminine delicacy of feeling and expression when she can set to a silly gingle of rhythm which a child could not think even remotely resembles poetry, such lines as "There's nothing that the dastards will not dare."

Surely if we want war with Japan, no better way can there be than to insult a proud, sensitive people, whose intelligence and ability equals, if indeed it does not excel ours. It is a significant fact that the same paper which printed this song also had a sheet of yellow—journalism—warning concerning Japan. However, to all who reason things out, it is not surprising that the Hearst papers are constantly stirring a sheep-like public to war-like thoughts. There is a reason. Are there not heavy interests in Mexico, entirely personal to Hearst, to be protected from a possible Japanese invasion? All who run may read the purpose of excitations to war printed in the Hearst papers. American blood wantonly wasted in an unnecessary war brought on by insults and unfair restrictions, would not disturb a selfish human creature who has dollars to grind out of Mexico and property to protect.

When this horrible war, proof of the sheep-like tendency of the masses, broke out like a festering sore in Europe, the United States was cautioned to be neutral—to permit no heated prejudices. The purpose was to prevent our embroiling ourselves in the ignorant blood-thirsty murders of the present time. Surely the song "Lookout California" will not foster neutrality of action, especially when a hoodlum crowd of giddy, thoughtless souls will lustily sing it in cafes, dance halls and wherever the shallow-minded are wont to gather. It has just the right tone for the searchers of a new thrill to grasp. Sadly, unfortunately, these people are the most flagrantly conspicuous of America, because America's real backbone goes about its tasks and duties, busily intent upon improvement of self and the nation with no time for silly gingles and cheap amusements.

As to the Japanese—they are like all nations of the world—good and bad—noble and ignoble. The untutored mind delights in generalizations, the intelligent thinkers of the world know that there is no such thing as generalization. To say one nation is composed entirely of dastards and another of noble men with high purposes is inanity of thought. Surely we in America, where sweat-shops abound, cities run over with the scarlet plague, where there is corruption in business and politics, have little room to claim for ourselves nobility to a man and brand another nation dastards.

May the day come when we will all be citizens

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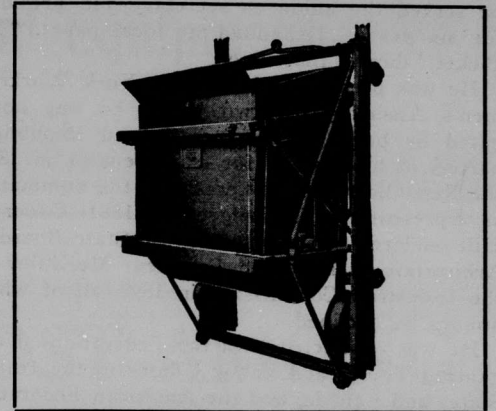
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## The Story of Gompers' Life

Samuel Gompers was born in London, England, January 27, 1850. His father, Saul Gompers, was a cigarmaker. His grandfather, Samuel Gompers, was a man of philosophical turn of mind, of extraordinary courage and fearlessness, and well informed through knowledge acquired by wide travel in Europe.

As a boy, Samuel attended school from his sixth to his tenth year, then was apprenticed to a shoemaker, but disliking the business, he learned the trade of his father, and while working as a cigarmaker attended evening school for four years.

Being the eldest child of a family of eight, he began to aid his father in their support as soon as he could earn wages. He continued to work at his trade until he was 37 years old, and during all this time he was a student, an organizer, the spokesman and advocate of the rights to which in his view the working people were entitled.

He came to the United States when 13 years old, settled in New York City, and the next year (1864) helped to organize the Cigarmakers' International Union, which now numbers 50,000, each member counting his membership in numerical order. His membership card is No. 1, and he served the union as secretary and president for six years. He edited its local paper, "The Picket," during that time.

He was president of the New York Workingmen's Assembly for two years; he was nominated by both the Democratic and Republican parties in his district for state senator in 1882; the Republican party offered him the nomination as representative in Congress in 1884; Governor Hill tendered him a place on the State Board of Arbitration in 1885, and President McKinley on the Industrial Commission in 1898, all of which honors he declined.

He was connected with the Federation of Organized Trades and Labor Unions of the United States and Canada, and the American Federation of Labor, its successor, in continuous official capacity during the early period of their existence and up to 1887, without salary or recompense, when he was elected the second time as president with a salary of \$1000 per year.

He is, and has been, first vice-president of the Cigarmakers' International Union of America for many years, and was instrumental in having adopted by that organization the initiative and referendum, not only for the purpose of enacting laws, but also in the election of officers.

In order to be of more service to his fellow workmen in the cause of uplifting labor, he had steadfastly refused to be actively connected with any partisan political party. He was affiliated with the Society for Ethical Culture in New York City, established in 1867, by Felix Adler.

Mr. Gompers speaks and reads two languages other than English. One is German, which he learned that he might have the thoughts and reasonings of the German economic writers, knowing that translators sometimes have a purpose; the other is the language of his forefathers in Holland. Although born in England, Mr. Gompers' people originally came from the land of the dykes.

Mr. Gompers has four children, Samuel, Jr., who is a printer and a member of the Typographical Union; Alexander, a cigarmaker and member of the Cigarmakers' International Union; Henry, a granite cutter and a member of the Granite Cutters' Union, and a daughter, Sadie, who lives with her father and mother in Washington.

His life work has been to aid the working peo-

ple by increasing wages, reducing hours of labor, bringing about better conditions of employment in all occupations and aiding in improving the standard of living.

In June, 1887, by action of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, he established the publication called "The Union Advocate." This publication appeared for a short time, but when the convention of 1887 met it ordered the publication to be discontinued. Later, the "American Federationist," official magazine of the American Federation of Labor, was founded. The first issue appeared March, 1894.

He is the author of "The Eight Hour Day," "No Compulsory Arbitration," "What Does Labor Want?" and "Organized Labor, Its Struggles, Its Enemies and Fool Friends." He has edited the American Federationist from 1894 up to the present, and contributes many articles to newspapers and magazines.

He has been a delegate to every convention of the International Union of Cigarmakers and to conventions of the American Federation of Labor since the latter's existence. He was the first delegate elected to represent the American Federation of Labor at the British Trades Union Congress. He has also been honored by the American Federation of Labor in having been given a commission to visit foreign countries in 1909 for the purpose of conferring with the officials of labor organizations; also to attend the International Secretariat as a fraternal delegate from the American Federation of Labor.



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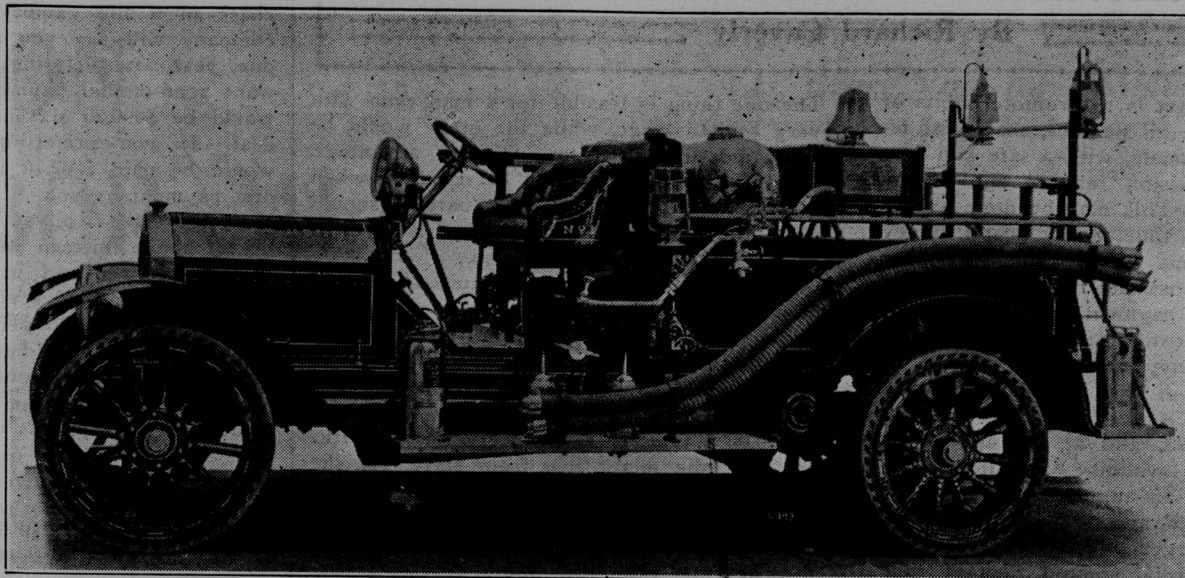
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**G O V E R N O R  
HIRAM W.  
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# -:- Canadian Annuities Act -:-

By Richard Caverly

The object of the Act is to promote habits of thrift, and to provide all persons, male and female, domiciled in Canada, with a safe and sure plan of making provision for old age at the lowest possible cost. This may be done by depositing from time to time in any postal money order office such sums as you can spare, for which purpose the postmaster will supply you with a pass book; or payment may be made direct to the Department. (If remittance is by draft, cheque or money order, this should be drawn to the order of the Receiver General.) Upon your payments 4 per cent compound interest will be allowed, and at the age of 55 (which is, except for invalidity or disability, the earliest age at which an annuity can begin), or at any later age desired, and of course the longer it is deferred the larger will be your income, such annuity as the total amount then at your credit will purchase will be paid to you in quarterly installments as long as you live, the contract ending with the last quarterly payment prior to death, except where the annuity is guaranteed for a number of years certain. A definite amount of annuity may be secured if specific sums are regularly paid. Should you die before the annuity is due, all payments made will be returned to your legal representatives with 3 per cent compound interest; though the same payments will secure for you a larger annuity if you do not wish to provide for this return.

If you have an amount at your credit in the Post Office Savings Bank, you may have this amount, or such portion of it as you may desire, transferred to the Department for, or on account of, the purchase of an annuity.

The minimum annuity which may be purchased is \$50, and the maximum \$1000. The earliest age at which the purchase may be begun is 5, but it may begin at any age thereafter. To each purchaser a contract or policy is issued. A provident feature of the system is that there are no penalties or forfeitures. If payments should for any reason cease, they may be renewed at any time; and if arrears are not made up the only effect will be that a smaller annuity will be secured.

A person over the age of 55 may buy an immediate annuity; and a last survivor annuity, immediate or deferred, may be purchased by any two persons.

By paying a little higher rate, all annuities may be guaranteed for a number of years certain.

Over 3600 persons have availed themselves of the Act, and over \$2,355,000 have been paid into the fund. All classes of the community may be said to be purchasing.

Anyone living in Canada may purchase an annuity. The Act was devised chiefly to enable wage earners and others with limited incomes to make absolutely safe provisions for the closing years of life in a way that would be impossible to make under any other plan available. For example, a mechanic whose weekly wage is but a little larger than his weekly expenditures, may by paying \$1.00 a week, purchase annuities for his two boys, age five and seven, the annuities to become payable at age sixty.

From that time as long as they live a yearly income of \$547.78 and \$497.78, respectively will be paid them by the government. If they die before they are sixty, the money will be refunded to their heirs, together with three per cent compound interest, so that for \$2808 to be paid in, an annual income of \$1045.54, or greater than the income to be derived from an investment of \$20,000 at five per cent, would be received.

The one thing is feasible for a man even with a very limited wage, while the other would be quite impossible for him. Taking advantage of the low premium rate to be obtained when the children are young, is what parents should aim at; the children should carry the payment as soon as they are able to do so.

Under the Canadian plan of annuities, if a woman, age twenty-three, were to deposit yearly the sum of \$39.24, \$3.24 per month until she was age sixty, which she could do by weekly or monthly installments, if she preferred, making a total of \$1451.88 only, the government would pay her \$300.00 a year, or \$75.00 every three months as long as she might live from sixty. If she died before attaining that age, the total payments made with three per cent compound interest would be refunded to her heirs. If she died at age fifty-eight they would receive \$2425.77 or \$1052.37 more than she had paid in up to that time. If she had no one dependent upon her and was concerned about herself only, she could secure, under the B plan, the same quarterly income of \$75.00 for an annual payment of \$29.67, or a total paid in of \$1097.70—a yearly return for life, no matter how long that might be, of nearly 30 per cent of the sum invested.

## Immediate Annuity.

The following will give you some information as to what an annuity will do. An annuity is a thing that happens to you, every year, six months or quarterly, if you prefer it that way while you are alive, whether you like it or not.

It never stops coming to you while breath is in your body. Experts say that it has a strong tendency to keep away the undertaker in prolonging life, and it will absolutely banish the fear of the poor house, to those who secure it. It only stops coming at death. It imposes no obligation on you after the contract is closed. You may go to any part of the earth and the annuity messenger will follow you and relieve your wants for the insurance company is legally bound to send you a check for the amount due at the time agreed upon in the contract.

Annuity is one of those peculiar things that the longer you live the more good it does you and the more money you will receive without working for it. It is so peculiar that you can go to the insurance office and plank down at age ninety-five \$1000 and the company will sign a contract with you to pay you annually, as long as you live, \$800 without medical examin-

ation, while the bank would only pay you, at 4 per cent on the same deposit, at the end of the year, \$40.00.

If you pay the company \$10,000 for the purchase of a life annuity at age sixty-two the company will pay you annually \$1005 for life, one year after closing the contract. If you want semi-annual payments, then your annuity would be \$490.20 six months after closing the deal. If you prefer quarterly annuities you would be paid \$242.10 three months from the first payment by you.

At age sixty-two you have an expectation of life of about thirteen years. By that time you would have received in annuities \$13,065; you would then be aged seventy-five with an expectation of six years longer, and your annual annuities to that age would amount to \$19,095, bringing you to age eighty-one when you have an expectation of four years, bringing you to age eighty-five. Up to this time total annuities paid you \$23,215, and so on to age ninety-six or longer. Of all the investments ever offered to man, this is the safest with the highest rate of interest guaranteed for life.

If you suspect a man, for the love of heaven don't marry him; if you marry him, for the love of peace don't suspect him.

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# UNION LABOR MEN ARE WARNED

*Every Vote for Prohibition  
Is a Vote for  
Lower Wages*

The New Orleans "Labor Record," the official organ of the Central Trades and Labor Council of New Orleans, recently published the following warning to union men:

"The advocates of national prohibition seek our votes and support on the ground that poverty, crime and all the ills that flesh is heir to are due to excessive drinking among the laboring classes.

"The Anti-Saloon League and kindred organizations further take the position that prohibition will eliminate the use of alcoholic beverages, and that there will then be no poverty, no low wages, no long hours, and none of the things against which organized labor is fighting.

"You know that this is not true.

"You know that the lowest wages in the world are paid in those countries, like China and India, where intoxicating liquors are unknown.

"You know that the prohibition agitation is encouraged and supported by those who wish to side-track the great organized movement for the betterment of labor conditions.

"You know that if the prohibition advocates succeeded in convincing the people of the United States that the evils of which you complain are due to intemperance in your own ranks you will NEVER be able to achieve the results you hope to accomplish.

"You know that the real remedy for intemperance, wherever it may exist, is summed up in the statement of President Gompers, as follows:

"a—Increasing wages.

"b—Shorter hours of work.

"c—More leisure, so as to afford an opportunity for the cultivation of

"1—Better tastes.

"2—Better aspirations.

"3—Higher ideals.

"4—Better standards of living.

"5—Freedom from the burdens of excessive toil.

"6—Better homes and surroundings for working men.

"You should oppose prohibition in whatever guise presented, because prohibition means that your personal tastes and habits are subject to the regulation of others; but more particularly because prohibition is based upon an unsound theory, namely—that poverty and its attendant evils are caused by intemperance, rather than by unfair economic condition. If this theory is accepted by the American people it means a long postponement, if not ultimate defeat, of the great end for which organized labor is striving—a juster, sounder relation between employer and employee."

**United California Industries**  
**310 Humboldt Bank Building**  
**SAN FRANCISCO**

*Register and Vote No  
on Amendments  
1 and 2*



**FULTON'S FIRST TRIP ON CLERMONT.**

It is interesting to see with what moderation Robert Fulton wrote about the first trip of the Clermont on the Hudson. The following letter was written to Joel Barlow of Connecticut, author of the "Columbiad" and of "Hasty Pudding":

"New York, August 2, 1807.

"My Dear Friend:

"My steamboat voyage to Albany and back has turned out rather more favorable than I had calculated. The distance from New York to Albany is one hundred and fifty miles; I ran it up in thirty-two hours, and down in thirty hours; the latter is just five miles an hour. I had a light breeze against me the whole way going and coming, so that no use was made of my sails, and the voyage has been performed wholly by the power of the steam engine. I overtook many sloops and schooners beating to windward and passed them as if they had been at anchor.

"The power of propelling boats by steam is now fully proved. The morning I left New York, there were not perhaps thirty persons in the city who believed that the boat would ever move one mile an hour, or be of the least utility; and while we were putting off from the wharf, which was crowded with spectators, I heard a number of sarcastic remarks. This is the way, you know, in which ignorant men compliment what they call philosophers and projectors.

"Having employed much time, and money, and zeal, in accomplishing this work, it gives me, as it will you, great pleasure to see it so

fully answer my expectations. It will give a cheap and quick conveyance to merchandise on the Mississippi and Missouri, and other great rivers, which are now laying open their treasures to the enterprise of our countrymen. And although the prospect of personal emolument has been some inducement to me, yet I feel . . . more pleasure in reflecting with you on the immense advantage that my country will derive from the invention."

**OPPOSE APPOINTMENT.**

Whereas, An initiative petition is now being circulated proposing to amend the charter of the City and County of San Francisco by making the office of Police Judge appointive instead of elective; and

Whereas, The appointment of judges, especially Police Judges, by individuals, is a menace to democratic institutions and dangerous to the liberty of the people; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Waterfront Workers' Federation, that we are unalterably opposed to the proposed charter amendment, and urge upon all working men and women and all believers in democracy in government to work and vote against the said proposed charter amendment; and be it further

Resolved, That the Federation will to its utmost ability support the members of the police bench who are meting out even-handed justice to the people and are thus upholding the judicial honor of the city.

E. ELLISON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

**IMMIGRATION FIGURES.**

During June of this year 37,296 immigrants were admitted, reports the Federal Bureau of Immigration. In June, 1915, the number was 28,499. In June, 1914, 85,094. During the latter period, which was before the European war, Austria contributed 6,874; last June, 306. Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro combined contributed 510 in June, 1914; last June, 21. Other southern and southeastern European nations maintained like proportions.

During June, 1916, the number of laborers totalled 4,862; farm laborers, 3,422; servants, 3,870, and farmers, 566. In the skilled trades and callings, clerks and accountants led with 777, followed by carpenters and joiners, 524; mariners, 329; seamstresses, 219; and dressmakers, 208.

New York State received 9,238 of these immigrants; Massachusetts, 3,316; Michigan, 2,713; Pennsylvania, 2,037; California, 1,448, and Ohio, 1,045.

Practically none of this immigration was diverted to southern states. Arkansas and North

Carolina received 2 each; South Carolina, 5; Kentucky and Mississippi, 7 each; Georgia, 15; Tennessee, 19, and Alabama, 26.

**FREY'S SOUND REASONING.**

Editor Frey of the "International Molders' Journal" offers this guide to trade unionists when they are called upon to sympathize with or accept new plans of action or new legislation:

"What we are organized to do for ourselves we can do much better than any one else can do for us, and any proposition which would limit or interfere with this right of ours to act for ourselves, is to the extent it interferes with these rights, a menace, something which we should oppose.

"We are not free to work out our own problems as wage earners if any other power, authority, or method of action is to exert an interfering influence in any of the activities which we have a right to engage in as free men."

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## **International Film Corp.**

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## **Golden Gate Film Exchange**

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## **Fox Film Corporation**

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## **Triangle Film Corporation**

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**POWER OF ORGANIZATION.**

By Dante Barton.

Labor's present opportunity in the United States and the powers of organized labor have just received a magnificent tribute in statements issued by the heads of the Steel Trust and allied steel corporations. The statement of these corporation heads are characteristically grudging and unfair. The significant fact remains

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## G. LINDAUER

The best criterion in which a business man's career may be judged is the length of time he has been established and the position he holds in the mercantile community. The proprietor of the Union Livery Stables, Mr. G. Lindauer, came to San Francisco in the year 1876, and almost within a year thereafter established the business which he has so successfully conducted ever since that date. The location of the stables is at 118-160 Clara Street, with branches at 2240 Folsom Street and 3213 Webster Street. Mr. Lindauer conducts a general livery and sales stables, making a specialty of renting work horses and also selling country horses. Mr. Lindauer is an honored citizen of this city, being prominently connected in business and financial circles. He has on all occasions shown a most favorable attitude toward labor, and we are glad to mention his name as a substantial and considerate friend of the conservative organized workingmen of San Francisco and the entire State.

## BEST HOUSE COAL

### American Block Coal

NO SMOKE

NO SOOT

For Sale By All Dealers

that they constitute the most eloquent tribute to the opportunity and power of labor.

"The bottom literally has dropped out of the labor market," said H. K. Pollard of New York, summarizing the situation for the conference of steel employers just held in Atlantic City. What he meant by that was that there are no longer two men applying to the steel trust gates for every one job. "Under the present chaotic state of affairs," says this injured employer, "manufacturers have no alternative than to pay what the men demand if they want to hold them."

Of course such statements are made as if the good conditions described were a great calamity. They are accompanied by the unfair and untruthful statement that thousands of men are being paid wages which are "ridiculously high." The statement ignores entirely the fact that wages paid the great majority of workers in the steel industry are still cruelly and ridiculously low. These steel manufacturers, who live luxuriously, complain most impudently that those workers who are now receiving good wages are "living up to the most of their means under soaring labor schedules."

It has never been made clearer than in these statements of the steel trust owners that such employing interests always do and always will keep wages down when they have the power.

But it also made clear that labor, by organization, by the assertion of its rights, can force wages up and demand and get better conditions of living, and that labor now is doing this very thing for its own rightful benefit.

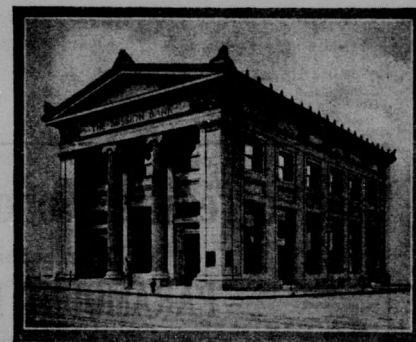
Definite information gathered and put out by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor at Washington confirms the statement that labor is now able, as at no other time in its history, to fix and control its own share in industrial prosperity. Industry is prosperous as never before in any recent period. The steel trust and allied interests, for example, are making their greatest profits.

Labor has forced its share in this increase of wealth and income. For the ten and a half months from July, 1915, to May 15, 1916, (the date at which the data for the Labor Department ended), there have been 1486 general wage increases affecting 2247 establishments, and adding, as the Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates, about three hundred million dollars to the wages of approximately 5,700,000 wage earners.

These wage increases are given by the employers either as a direct result of union organization and demand, or through indirect fear of this organization and demand.

Another result is that labor realizes it must organize further and fight harder to maintain the advantage it has gained and to increase that advantage. Everywhere groups of employers

like those of the steel industry are in conference or conspiracy to defeat labor of its advantage and to oppose its moral and legal right to organize and to control its own life. The issue is being made clearer and the lines are being drawn more tight. The workers themselves are seeing as clearly now, as employers of labor have always seen, that labor must depend upon its own organizations and on its own fighting spirit to win victories and to hold them.



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Silverware, Etc.



**YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION**

"Man Building" is the title given to a very attractive book which has just been issued by the Young Men's Christian Association, and which every live man in San Francisco ought to read. The Association wishes the "Labor Clarion" to say to its readers that they will be very glad indeed to supply any man who is interested with a free copy.

The purpose of the book is to describe in detail the very extensive and attractive program of the Association. It starts in with a description of the world-wide characteristics of the Association, that its branches are found in every nation on earth and that an open door awaits the members of each Association in every other Association.

Probably there is no more illuminating description of what the book contains, than the article entitled "What is the Young Men's Christian Association" and it is declared to be an opportunity. This is the attractive way in which it is stated:

"It is a high-grade, low-cost Young Men's Club—Christian but non-sectarian. It is an athletic organization that does not use men to promote athletics, but uses athletics to develop men. It is a night school for young men who work by day. It is a home for young men away from home. It helps young men not only to help themselves, but to help the other fellow. It is a place for young men to find friends and to be a friend to the man who needs friends. It has no creed, but it is controlled by representatives of churches. This keeps it a Christian organization but prevents it from becoming another church. It has united in its management members of those churches that have found by experience that they can join without controversy or friction in the doing of religious work.

"Its fellowship, club rooms, gymnasium, baths, classes and all other practical advantages are open to all young men of all faiths or of no faith. It is not an experiment, but is the survivor of many experiments, while other young men's organizations—social, athletic, educational, ethical and even religious—have failed, this has succeeded and is now in successful operation in over eight thousand places in North America and throughout the world."

The Young Men's Christian Association is recognized by every fair-minded man, as an agency which has the highest purposes and which carries them out in the most practical way. It may be that from time to time, criticisms can be made of the association but it is a pretty unfair man who would say that the Young Men's Christian Association has not been a fair and square or-

ganization in all its dealing with problems of young men.

The association is an organization that laboring men ought to take advantage of, and they are sure of receiving many fold value on their investment. The financial end is conducted similar to the college or secondary school. It is not expected that the man who enters the association is going to provide the entire amount that his membership costs, any more than the college expects that the tuition fees are going to be the entire expense of the college, consequently public spirited business men give large amounts to the Association because of its practical program and the appeal which it makes to any sensible man of affairs.

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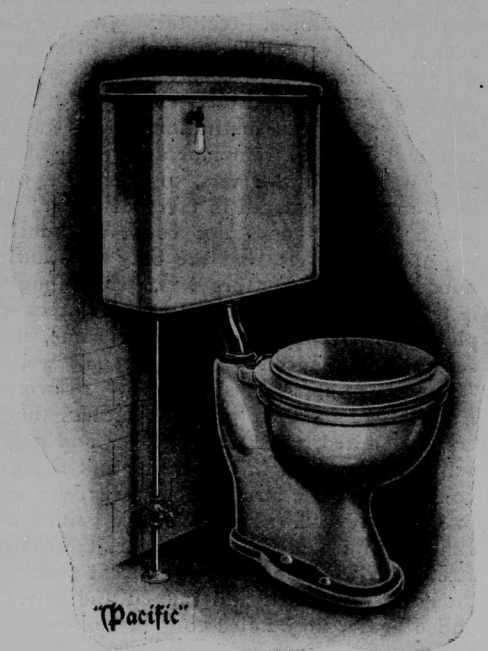
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### A HISTORIC TUG-OF-WAR.

#### "Brainy" Printers v. "Beery" Brewers.

It occurred years ago in Kalgoorlie, but the incident was resuscitated during the recent visit of the A. T. U. delegates to the Hannans Brewery. There was a heavy load of debt on the Goldfields Trades Hall, and to liquidate same a monster carnival and fair was arranged, of which Hughie Campbell, the pioneer comp. of Kalgoorlie, was secretary. The chief attraction of the fair was a Trades Union Tug-of-War (10 men a side for 10 minutes), which drew thousands nightly to the scene of combat. To the dismay of everyone the local typos entered a team, and in the first round the "Brainy" Printers (as they were called in the advertisement) were down to meet the "Beery" Butchers. To the surprise of all present (themselves included), the "men of ink and paper" were victorious, with a foot to spare, one "lady" near the platform exclaiming, "Fancy a dissipated lot of devils like the printers beating the butchers!" (This, by the way, was a libel on the team, which was composed mostly of men of the old brigade, who were—well, almost—teetotal. In the second round, however, the "Brainy" Printers were drawn to meet the "Beery" Brewers, a fine team selected from the stalwarts employed at the Hannans Brewery (an institution which was visited and will long be remembered by the A. T. U. delegates). To win was, of course, impossible, as avoirdupois was all in favor of "Beer," against which "Brains" does not count for much in a tug-of-war contest, and the only question in the minds of the spectators was, "How long would it take the Brewers to pull the Printers off the platform?" The eventful night came, and the referee announced the average weights—"Brainy" Printers, 11 st.; "Beery" Brewers, 14.4! Encouraged by their previous success the Printers, undaunted, took the platform, and got themselves firmly fixed in the cleats, and the gun announced that the struggle between Beer and Ink had commenced. The Brewers gained an advantage of 1½ inches at the start (the slack and stretch of the rope), but Ink held fast, and although Beer pulled and tugged and heaved and pulled again, they failed to gain more than a sixteenth of an inch at each successive "All together!" It was evident that they had struck "tough metal." Excitement was at fever heat; the crowd (particularly the tailoresses) cheering the typos for all they were worth; and when, after the ten minutes' struggle, the referee announced that the Brewers had only won by two inches, everyone said, "Who'd have thought it!" Although defeated, the "honours" were certainly with the losers, who received an ovation on rising to their feet. "How they did it" was kept a secret for some time, but, somehow, Tom Boyle (president of the Brewery Union) was let into the joke, and at a subsequent smoke social Tom (who is now a farmer—and still a Labourite—at Lismore, N. S. W.), in giving the toast of "The Printers" (to which Frank Kells, captain of the team, had to respond), said: "One thing he admired about the Goldfields' typos was their determination, and when they went in for anything they would win by hook or by crook." The emphasis on the hook had to be explained, and the "secret of success" given away. It was this: Wally Chester and "Maori Bill" Crowley (operators on the "Star") conceived the idea that the "anchor man" ought to be "anchored," and got a neighboring blacksmith to make a strong, small steel hook. "Barney" Allen, the Printers' anchor man, who is always quick to grasp a point—(see that your lower case "o" is not missing, dear operator)—readily fell in with the idea. He fixed the hook in a hitch in the rope, and secured it to a cleat, covering it in such a way with his saddle that detection was impossible. The Brewers were the ultimate winners of the contest, but to this day people who were not in the know cannot

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understand how the Brewers could pull all the other teams right off the platform and only beat the "Brainy" Printers by two inches!

There is a strong (and perhaps natural) affinity on the goldfields between the union which produces the commodity which "stimulates the body," and that which provides the wherewithal to "stimulate the mind," and when printers foregather at the Hannans Brewery (where they are always welcome—as the A. T. U. delegates well know), the "Historic Hook or by Crook Tug-of-War" is toasted with much enthusiasm and oft.—Australasian "Typographical Journal."

**PURE WATER FOR CALIFORNIANS.**

A million people in California are drinking chlorinated water, according to the California State Board of Health. This means that one-third of the population of the State is assured of a fairly safe water supply.

As a cheap and reasonably efficient method of removing the dangers due to the presence of typhoid and like germs, there is no form of treatment known at the present time that can compare with chlorination. The California State Board of Health has recommended and sponsored the use of this method of water purification for a great many of the water supplies of the State. Among the cities that have recently adopted this method are Los Angeles, Oakland, Sacramento, San Diego, Pasadena, San Jose, Eureka, Antioch, Benicia, Auburn, Pittsburg, National City, La Mesa, East San Diego, Santa Barbara, San Luis Obispo, Monterey, Redding, Merced Falls, El Centro, Berkeley and Alameda. In addition, public swimming pools in Oakland and San Francisco are also chlorinated.

One of the most striking examples of the efficiency of chlorination in purifying water is shown in the experience of the city of Sacramento. In 1914, before chlorinating the water supply of that city, there were 253 cases of typhoid fever, while during the first six months of 1916, since the purification system has been installed, there were but eight typhoid cases reported.

The flexibility of chlorination plants is greatly in favor of this method, since it may be used for a supply as small as 100,000 gallons per day for a town like Merced Falls, with a population of 1500, or for a supply of ten million gallons per day, serving a population of 180,000, as in the city of Oakland.

Forty chlorination plants are reported as already installed in Oregon, Washington, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico, while twenty-nine plants are now installed in California. The California State Board of Health is recommending this method of purification, to all cities drawing their water supplies from questionable sources, and as soon as this method has been adopted in all cities of the State which draw their water supplies from such sources, there will, no doubt, follow great reductions in the communicable disease rates.

Many a man's only idea of charity is to give advice.

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**ORPHEUM.**

Mrs. Langtry, in private life Lady de Bathe, and famous all over the world as "The Jersey Lily," will begin an engagement at the Orpheum next Sunday matinee, appearing in a one-act play entitled "Ashes" the authorship of which is a secret. It is, however, highly spoken of and is said to exhibit Mrs. Langtry at her very best. She will be supported by her own company which includes Alfred Lunt and Pelham Lynton. Mrs. Langtry ranks among the chief theatrical celebrities of the day and has been successfully identified with many of the classic and semi-classic roles of the drama. Al Lydell and Bob Higgins will appear in the rural comedy "A Friend of Father's." Lydell was formerly of Lydell, Rogers and Lydell, and Higgins was the "All the time you are picking on me" member of the team of Melville and Higgins. The new combination is a very happy one. Lydell appears as a spry old man who is still pert enough to shake a leg and Higgins as a rural barber gives a new twist to his country bumpkin creation. The Sharrocks, Harry and Emma, will present a skit of the Fair Ground Fortune Tellers called "Behind the Grand Stand." Miss Sharrocks' comedy is particularly pertinent and she and Mr. Sharrock give a demonstration of psychic power. Princess Kalama, originator of the whirlwind Hula Hula dance, will, with the assistance of William Kao, present "A Hawaiian Night's Entertainment," which is a spectacular act with a beautiful, picturesque and appropriate stage setting and is a suitable vehicle for introducing the folk songs, music and dancing of the Hawaiian Isles. Ralph Lohse and Nana Sterling will be seen in a fast and furious gymnastic exhibition which introduces in bewildering rapidity several new feats of their own invention. Considerable interest attaches to Miss Sterling from the fact that she won first prize in a contest to determine the most perfect specimen of physical womanhood in this country. Clarence Oliver and Georgie Olp in "Discontent"; the Dancing Kennedys, and Elizabeth Brice and Charles King will be the remaining acts.

**PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA.**

Sunday's concert of the People's Philharmonic Orchestra will be the tenth under the conductorship of the capable and industrious Nikolai Sokoloff. That the symphony cause has been greatly benefited, and good music in San Francisco given a great impetus by the People's Philharmonic Orchestra is proven conclusively by the appreciation so thoroughly attested by the large audiences that have attended the concerts. The program for Sunday is all the most exacting could desire. Eleanor de Cisneros, a soloist of eminence, will assist, and the following works will be given a splendid interpretation:

Tragic Overture, Op. 81.....Brahms  
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Orchestrated by Rimsky-Korsakow.  
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Eleanor de Cisneros.  
Legend, "The Enchanted Lake".....Liadow  
(By request.)  
Aria, "Mon coeur s'ouvre ta voix," from "Samson  
and Delilah" .....Saint-Saens  
Eleanor de Cisneros.  
Symphony No. 4, F Minor, Op. 36..Tschaiowsky  
Andante sostenuto—Moderato con anima  
Andantino in modo di canzona  
Scherzo: Pizzicato ostinato  
Finale: Allegro con fuoco.

Seats are now on sale at the box office of the Cort Theatre, Sherman, Clay & Co., and Kohler & Chase. Prices are 25c, 50c, 75c. Box and loge seats and first fourteen rows of the orchestra are \$1.00.

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Remember—"That" orchestral pipe organ accompanies all photo-plays.

**TUG OF WAR.**

Union Labor's team is fit and ready to carry the stars and stripes in the great international tug of war tournament which starts Labor Day night in Dreamland Rink and in which eight nations will be represented in the tussle for the championship and the big prize money. The tournament will continue Thursday, September 7th and the finals will be held Monday, September 11th.

Pete Buckley, the veteran tug-of-warsman, has eight men in perfect trim for battle. Buckley will not announce which five of these will go to the cleats until immediately preceding the pull. Every one of Buckley's men carries a union card, a majority of them being members of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union.

Buckley places great confidence in the ability of Mike Milin, a recent acquisition and a member of the Riggers and Stevedores. Milin is one of the most powerful men entered in the pull and promises to be a tower of strength to the hosts of labor.

The Irish, English, Greek, Italian, Swedish, Danish and Austro-German teams are all in fine shape for the tussle. There will be four pulls the first night and every team will be seen in action. The Irish and Swedish teams are ruling favorites in the betting. The Italian team is the heaviest entered.

Tickets for the special Labor Union Section, in which the supporters of America's representatives will gather are selling rapidly. General admission to the pull is fifty cents and the special reserved seat section seats are seventy-five cents. Ladies will be admitted to any part of the house for twenty-five cents.

Interest in the labor union pull, which will follow the international, is already keen. Plans for the installation of cleats in the Labor Temple to accommodate Labor Council teams are now being made.

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### PACKERS' PENSION A SNARE.

The Swift Packing Company, Chicago, has announced that it will inaugurate a pension scheme without cost to its workers. It is estimated that the company employs 2,000 men and women in Canada, and the "Industrial Banner," official paper of the Toronto Trades and Labor Council, says:

"It is doubtful if at this stage of the development, intellectually and economically, any large number of the working people of Canada can be deceived by the old-age pension molasses which the American meat packing trust is now dangling before their employees. It is significant that this 'generous' non-contributing pension system is being held before the eyes of the packing-house workers at a time when there is an actual shortage in the kind of labor the packing houses demand.

"Old-age pensions and insurance against unemployment, sickness, etc., are most desirable, but if they are to be of any real benefit to the great mass of people compelled to sell their labor in a competitive labor market, they must not depend on the benevolence or whims of private individuals or corporations.

"It is the business and mission of the labor unions and wage workers themselves to bring such pressure to bear upon the provincial and dominion governments as to compel them to inaugurate and establish universal pension systems which will tend to liberate the wage workers from the haunting fear of want during their old age instead of further riveting their chains upon them.

"An old-age pension, like the one offered to the packing house workers, where they have no legal claim to it, if they offend their masters, by demanding more wages or better working conditions while they are qualifying for it, means slavery of the worst kind and nothing but slavery."

### GIRL STRIKERS TERRORIZED.

A terrorizing campaign has been inaugurated by the police department of Detroit, Mich., against 7,000 women and girl cigarmakers, who have suspended work at a score of factories to enforce higher wages and stop the practice of contributing one cigar to the company for every 100 cigars made. Under this system, the companies, who are acting as a unit, annually secure the labor of hundreds of thousands of cigars without cost. The girls were unorganized when they struck, but have since affiliated to the Cigarmakers' Union. Judge Codd has issued an injunction against the strikers and all officers of trade unions who are assisting them.

President Perkins of the Cigarmakers' International Union makes this reference in the official journal to the strike of Detroit female cigarmakers:

"Stirring events have taken place in Detroit, the city in which commercialism and a big population are the paramount issues among all classes except the organized workers and the unfortunate unorganized. The chase for the almighty dollar seems to have submerged all humane instincts, care and thought of the well being of the toiling masses. The public press of Detroit, with the exception of the labor papers, have scarcely published a single word in connection with the strike. No public-spirited woman so far has found courage enough to raise her voice in protest against the frightful conditions, moral and physical, under which these girls were compelled to work, or say a single word in defense of the effort on the part of the girls to achieve, through organization, a decent living wage and hours of labor that will conserve health, or against the many unspeakable and frightfully bad working conditions."

Success has turned many a man's head. In fact, it's a long head that has no turning.

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## DISCOVERY OF THE PACIFIC.

Irving's picture of Balboa's first sight of the Pacific Ocean should while away a pleasant quarter of an hour for the traveler who aboard ship today follows the gigantic water stairs at Panama over that mountainous path which the Spaniard crossed so laboriously, seeking he knew not what—for he had only the word of an Indian that another ocean lay glittering beyond.

"With palpitating heart, he ascended alone the bare mountain top. On reaching the summit, the long-desired prospect burst upon his view. It was as if a new world were unfolded to him, separated from all hitherto known by this mighty barrier of mountains. Below him extended a vast chaos of rock and forest, and green savannas and wandering streams, while at a distance the waters of the promised ocean glittered in the morning sun."

Then his followers were summoned from below, and Irving continues: "It was indeed one of the most sublime discoveries that had yet been made in the new world, and must have opened a boundless field of conjecture to the wondering Spaniards. The imagination delights to picture forth the splendid confusion of their thoughts. Was this the great Indian Ocean, studded with precious islands, abounding in gold, in gems, in spices, and bordered by the gorgeous cities and wealthy marts of the East? Or was it some lonely sea, locked up in the embrace of savage, uncultivated continents, and never traversed by a bark, excepting the light pirogue of the savage? The latter could hardly be the case, for the natives had told the Spaniards of golden realms, and populous and powerful and luxurious nations upon its shores. Perhaps it might be bordered by various people, civilized, in fact, though differing from Europe in their civilization; who might have peculiar laws and customs and arts and sciences; who might form, as it were, a world of their own, intercommuning by this mighty sea, and carrying on commerce between their own islands and continents; but who might exist in total ignorance and independence of the other hemisphere."

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**PROGRAM**

Racing under the auspices of the San Francisco-California Driving Club, Stadium, Golden Gate Park, Labor Day, September 4, 1916.

Officers of day for races: Judges—Joseph McTigue, C. Becker, Luke Marisch. Timers—Fred Clotere, Jno. Nowlan, A. Giovannetti. Starter—W. J. Kenney.

Races start at 1:30 p. m.; all races best 2 in 3 heats (1 mile). Special race  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile, best 2 in 3 heats.

First race, 2:20 pace.

| Horses              | Owners       |
|---------------------|--------------|
| Frank W. ....       | M. Ford      |
| Sis Hopkins .....   | Wm. Hopkins  |
| Dibble Wilkes ..... | S. Benson    |
| Hello Girl .....    | R. Kehoe     |
| Black Mack .....    | L. A. Seilow |

Second race, 2:16 pace.

|                     |            |
|---------------------|------------|
| Coakey .....        | J. Vermeil |
| Pointer Belle ..... | J. M. Kidd |
| Little Dick .....   | A. Scott   |
| Rosa O. ....        | J. J. Ryan |

Third race, free-for-all pace.

|                     |                |
|---------------------|----------------|
| Senator H. ....     | J. M. Kidd     |
| J. C. Simpson ..... | Frank Gaulart  |
| Little Jack .....   | George Conlan  |
| Emma M. ....        | Wm. Malough    |
| King Pointer .....  | H. Campodonico |

Fourth race, 2:20 mixed.

|                    |               |
|--------------------|---------------|
| Bird Eye .....     | H. Combatlade |
| Darby Mac .....    | Joe McTigue   |
| Minequa .....      | M. Ford       |
| Silver Logan ..... | Dan Healey    |

Fifth race,  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile.

|                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| Farwell .....  | A. Wolf      |
| Laddie G. .... | Jack Holland |

Program of athletic events held under the auspices of the P. A. A. Union. First event to start at 1:30 o'clock.

100 yard scratch.

120 yard high hurdles, scratch.

2 mile handicap.

75 yard scratch, boys under 110 pounds.

880 yard handicap.

220 yard handicap.

Pole vault handicap.

880 yard relay race (4 men).

Bicycle race.

(Continued.)

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Track and field games under sanction of Pa-  
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Three mile cycle race under sanction Cali-  
fornia associated cycling clubs starts about 2:30.

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O. C.; A. Newhoff, O. C.; J. Pyne, O. C.; K.  
Goepfert, O. C.; G. Williams, Miss.; W. Taylor,  
Melrose; A. Washauer, Un.; Allen Newhoff, O. C.

880 yards, Handicap—R. Vlught, O. C., scr.;  
K. Goepfert, O. C., scr.; L. Carroll, Caled., scr.;  
E. V. Stout, O. C., scr.; U. Merriman, Un., scr.;  
E. Farren, Caled., 10 yds.; H. Abinanti, O. C., 15  
yds.; J. Fuller, O. C., 25 yds.; L. H. Perkins,  
O. C., 25 yds.; C. Fuqua, Cogswell, 30 yds.; B. H.  
Wilder, Un., 35 yds.; R. Burns, Ala. H. S., 40 yds.;  
W. Taylor, Melrose, 50 yds.; H. A. Anderes, Un.,  
60 yds.

75-yard Boys' Race, under 110 pounds—E.  
Truitt, F. Conklin, T. C. Andrews, B. Weinstein,  
J. Rockwell, H. Plumb, G. Hoffman, F. Berg,  
Weston Gerhardt, P. McDonald, P. Vucasaohov-  
vich, A. Harnovitch.

120 yard High Hurdles, scratch—E. Gisin,  
O. C.; J. Pyne, O. C.; J. R. Bassett, Miss.; J.  
Norton, O. C.; R. E. Neece, Humb. E. H.

Heats, 220 yard Handicap—First Heat—R. No-  
lan, O. C., scr.; J. Pyne, O. C., 3 yds.; L. J. Car-  
roll, Caled., 12 yds.; G. Williams, Miss., 18 yds.;  
H. Abinanti, O. C., 21 yds.

Second Heat—A. Newhoff, O. C., scr.; L. H.  
Perkins, O. C., 11 yds.; A. Washauer, Un., 12  
yds.; E. Wilkinson, C. P. B. C., 18 yds.; Allen  
Newhoff, O. C., 25 yds.

Third Heat—K. Goepfert, O. C., scr.; E. Gisin,  
O. C., 8 yds.; U. N. Merriman, Un., 18 yds.; W.  
Taylor, Melrose Hts., 20 yds.; E. Garbarino,  
Lowell, 20 yds.

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U. Merriman, Un., 150 yds.; L. H. Perkins, O. C.,  
175 yds.; B. H. Wilder, Un., 175 yds.; C. Fuqua,  
Cogswell, 175 yds.; E. Martinez, I. Y. C., 200 yds.;  
C. L. Palmer, Poly., 200 yds.; H. Abinanti, O. C.,  
225 yds.; E. Aitken, Un., 250 yds.; H. Anderes,  
Un., 300 yds.; W. J. Haavind, 200 yds.

Pole Vault, Handicap—E. Gisen, O. C., scr.;  
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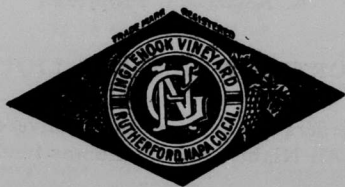
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### SERVICES APPRECIATED.

Whereas, Henry M. White was appointed by Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, to represent the Department of Labor as conciliation commissioner in the strike inaugurated on June 1st by the Pacific Coast District of the International Longshoremen's Association; and

Whereas, In his capacity as conciliation commissioner Mr. White displayed rare tact, clear judgment and great patience and forbearance in dealing with the complicated and difficult questions arising from the strike, and labored earnestly and ceaselessly to effect a settlement based upon justice to both parties to the controversy; therefore be it

Resolved, By the Waterfront Workers' Federation, in regular meeting assembled, at San Francisco, Cal., this 23rd day of August, 1916, that we express our sense of deep appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. White in bringing about a better understanding and more friendly feeling between employers and employees and in restoring industrial peace in this port; further,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Federation be tendered to Hon. William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, for the personal interest he has taken in bringing about a settlement of the recent longshoremen's strike by his friendly advice and by appointing Mr. White to act as mediator therein; further,

Resolved, That this resolution be recorded in the minutes and that copies thereof be forwarded to Hon. William B. Wilson and Henry M. White.

E. ELLISON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

### "THE PERFECT BOOTBLACK."

In a dispatch to the "Daily Telegraph," London, G. Ward Price, writing from general headquarters, Salonika, gives the following amusing description of "the perfect bootblack":

"Boot-cleaning, one of the milder recreations that Salonika offers, ranks among the national industries." And he explains that to sit sipping some favorite beverage and having his boots cleaned at the same time is the Greek's ideal of a pleasant afternoon. "The 'lustros,' as Greek shoeblacks are musically called," he continues, "though usually of tender age, is a true artist, and is by no means content with the dull burnish that satisfies the English boot-boy. He first meticulously scrapes your boot clean of the smallest fragment of mud, then wipes it carefully, so as to have a perfectly clean background to work on. After that he applies the blacking, not by dabbing the blacking-brush into the tin, but with a variety of little metal implements and sponges. When he has brushed this to a bright polish you imagine that your shine is over, but it has really only begun, for the 'lustros' now goes on to bring out the high lights by smearing your boot with a colorless cream, which he brushes again to great brilliance, and finishes off by two or three minutes' friction with a velvet cloth. He completes his work by painting the edge of sole and heel with a sort of varnish.

"If you attempt during all this time to withdraw your foot before he is satisfied with the effect produced the 'lustros' knocks imperiously with the back of his brush. Successful 'lustros' even have a little nickel-plated bell which they ring to call your attention when they are ready for the other foot, as it is the etiquette of the profession never to speak to a client after first attracting his attention by hammering upon their little wooden boxes. For all this you pay the 'lustros' 10 leptas, or one penny, and walk away with a self-conscious feeling that your feet are glittering."

Instead of hiding his light under a bushel, many a man uses the bushel to measure his importance with.

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### LAW APPROVED BY UNTERMYER.

Samuel Untermyer, authority on commercial law, has issued in pamphlet form his recent address before the Commercial Law League, at Atlantic City, N. J., wherein he stated:

"A long stride in the direction of progress was made when Congress wrote into the Clayton Act the sentiment that human labor is not a commodity in connection with certain exemptions of labor organizations from the laws aimed at trusts."

In favoring workmen's compensation, and old age, sickness and enforced unemployment legislation, he said:

"It is the part of good bookkeeping to carry a depreciation account to cover the wear and tear on mechanical machinery as a part of the cost of the product. The time has come when provision must be made for the wear and tear on the human machinery engaged in the industry, which is quite as much a part of the cost of production as is the wear and tear on the plant."

He gave indorsement to the income tax and declared that "the toiling masses are at last being encouraged to believe that the taxes of the future will be imposed on wealth, where they belong, and that hereafter their backs will not be bent under the ever-increasing burdens of government to the exclusion of those who should be made to bear them but have thus far escaped their just share."

"We must cut loose from some of our cherished prejudices. I am among those who believe that our grand jury system should be discarded. It served a useful purpose but it has become a prolific source of oppression. It ought not to be possible in these days to brand a fellow being by an indictment resulting from a star chamber proceeding, in which only one side has had the opportunity to be heard. Every criminal prosecution should be inaugurated by a complaint supported in open court by sufficient legal proof to make out a prima facie case. The defendant should not be permitted to waive examination. It is in the interest of the State that the court should be satisfied that such a case has been presented and that the defendant should have the privilege of testing the sufficiency of the evidence before being called upon to answer before a trial jury."

### "THIRD DEGREE" EXPOSED.

"Third degree" police methods, which have been so vigorously denounced by the American Federation of Labor, have again been exposed by the confession, at Randolph, New York, of a junk peddler, who establishes the innocence of Charles F. Stielow, convicted of two murders in 1915 and saved from the electric chair four times. The case was carried to the governor of the State, who refused to intervene. Stielow was alleged to have confessed to the police who applied the "third degree" and on this testimony he was convicted, and Nelson Green was sentenced to life imprisonment because of his alleged part in the murder.

The New York "World" makes this comment on "third degree" methods, in connection with the Stielow case:

"The coercive methods employed to induce suspected criminals to confess have been palliated by the aid they sometimes give in furthering the work of prosecuting officers. But they have no warrant in law, and in the light of their conspicuous abuse in the Stielow case they have no warrant in expediency."

"It is a curious anomaly that while society makes every provision for the reform and betterment of the convict it continues to tolerate this barbarous practice of making innocent men convicts in spite of themselves. The injustice to Stielow will have some condonation if it serves to prevent a like injustice to others."

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| Boys (15 to 18)   | \$5 to \$10   |
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### DEFENDS UNIONISM.

The "Evening News" of Newark, N. J., is not in sympathy with the recent anti-union policy of employers in New York's garment industry.

The editor says that the employers' attempt to repudiate the preferential hiring of union workers, which was agreed to in the original contract, and also to retain a free hand in dismissals, "would cast the entire organization of the industry into the scrap heap and bury the protocol in anarchy."

"To abandon the preferential shop, to cripple the union and to reinstate the employers autocrat would be a calamity, not only in the world of industry, but in the world of democracy."

### SEAMEN NOT "CONTENTED."

Members of the Lake Seamen's Union announce that while they have postponed their strike against the "welfare" plan of the Lake Carriers' Association, these employers must not imagine that the wage increase of \$10 a month has made them "contented." The seamen spell "welfare" with an "h," and declare they will continue their opposition to this system until it is driven off the lakes. Under the plan objected to, every seaman employed by a vessel belonging to the Lake Carriers' Association is furnished a book in which is noted his rating and his physical features. No book, no work.

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JUNE 30, 1916

|                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| Assets                       | \$63,811,228.81 |
| Deposits                     | 60,727,194.92   |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds | 2,084,033.89    |
| Employees' Pension Fund      | 222,725.43      |
| Number of Depositors         | 68,062          |

## Garages & Repair Shops

San Francisco and vicinity is noted for its Garage Capacity and Service Departments and special attention to the traveler is called to The Public Service Garage located at 1460 Market Street in the heart of the city. Mr. S. Markowitz, the manager, has given to San Francisco one of the finest motor car stations in the world, inasmuch as he carries in connection with the garage an up-to-date staff of repair men and gives the best of attention to patrons. Patrons or travelers in trouble need only call Market 192 and Markowitz does the rest; he is a member of the Garage Owners' Protective Association, and uses "at the cost of the patrons" only the best grade of oil and gas.

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# MUSICIANS' UNION, LOCAL No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Fred Hoff, J. Walker, Jack O'Malley, M. Fogel and Walter Anthony

**Regular Board Meeting, Tuesday, August 29, 1916**  
President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Admitted to membership upon report of Examination Committee: Robert J. Hayes, baritone and alto.

Transfer deposited: H. E. Kersey, Local 99.

Transferred to full membership: John Collette, Local 99.

Reinstated: A. Schildkret.

Resigned: Emilio J. Rossett.

Expelled: E. B. Sawtelle, Criss Luppy, J. Pamies, Sigmund Anker, Albert Heineman.

Traveling members: Cort Theatre, engagement of "Canary Cottage" Company: H. James, T. Lowan, J. Pomella, R. Uredoft, J. Huges, J. Richard, A. W. Laria and Mrs. Laria, all of Local 47, Los Angeles.

Dues and assessments third quarter, to September 30th, are now due and payable to C. H. King, Financial Secretary-Treasurer, in person or by check, on or before September 30th.

Dues, third quarter .....\$2.00  
Defense Fund Assessment ..... .25  
Picnic Tickets ..... .50

Total.....\$2.75

J. J. Matheson, C. H. King, F. Borgel, G. Leonard, E. Slissman, A. Greenbaum and J. E. Lehman have been appointed by the president to act as a strike committee as well as to look into the wants of any member on strike who is in want or need.

The Native Sons' celebration at Santa Rosa September 7-8-9, in conformity with the action of the American Federation of Musicians and the San Francisco Labor Council, has been declared unfair to organized labor. Members will please be careful to govern their actions accordingly.

Members are notified that the Cafe Republic, at Geary and Mason streets, is the only first-class cafe of this city which is union throughout. Get in and do all you can to boost this enterprise. Prices reasonable.

Next regular union meeting September 14, 1916.

## Register.

Every member of our organization is requested to register for the general election November 7th. You have until October 7, 1916. Do it now. **Important.**

A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Women's Symphony Association will be held Monday, September 4, 1916, at 2 p. m., in the Concert Room, Palace Hotel, followed by the regular meeting of the association at 3 p. m. Speaker, Dr. Aurelia Henry Reinhardt, president of Mills College.

All union members and their families are invited to attend.

JOSEPHINE MARSHALL FERNALD,  
Chairman.

ROSE HOTTINGER GALLEGHER,  
Secretary.

## President Weber's Answer.

In accordance with the action of the Special Meeting held Friday, August 25, 1916, Secretary Slissman wired President Weber as to the local's

right to legislate against discriminating influences, and his telegram and President Weber's answer follows:

Question:—

Joseph N. Weber, President, American Federation of Musicians, New York City.

"Symphony contract contains clause 'Musician agrees that he will, during period of this engagement, accept no other engagement for orchestral playing of any kind except special written permission of Musical Director for each such engagement.' Director will grant permission to some members for certain engagements and not to others. Special meeting called attempt made pass law that permission must be granted in all instances alike, that is, if he grant permission to one man to play any engagement of whatever nature that same permission must be granted to all other members. One objection is that director refuses to grant permission certain members to play with Philharmonic Orchestra. Contention is that this is discrimination and if permission is granted for one engagement should be given in every instance, and if member be allowed to accept theatre or other engagement should also be allowed to play with Philharmonic, provided the same in no way interfered with his contract. Has Local right to legislate in manner that would define rights of director in relation to clause in question? Contracts are made for twenty-three consecutive weeks, and two weeks rehearsals prior.—E. H. Slissman."

Answer:—

"E. H. Slissman, Secretary, Local No. 6, A. F. of M., San Francisco, Calif.

"So far the Federation has held that if musicians sign a contract with an employer not to play for any one else without such employer's consent, that it is essentially a matter between the musician and his employer; furthermore, the Federation has also held that an employer had a right to engage members of the Federation under such conditions. This being so, the request of members of your Local to be relieved from such a specification in the contract between

the Symphony Orchestra Association of your city and the members cannot be entertained by your local.—Joseph N. Weber."

## Financial Assistance.

A call has been issued by the San Francisco Labor Council for financial assistance for all crafts now on strike in the culinary controversy. The unions of San Francisco are rallying to the support of all those on strike and are contributing liberally to the strike fund.

The strike situation in the second-class houses is rapidly clarifying, many houses signing up every day eight-hour agreements. The cafe situation is about the same, the first-class cash houses and cafes seem to be doing but a small amount of their regular business, and the service is still greatly impaired. A break is looked for in some of these houses before long.

## Canned Music.

The ever-increasing number of moving picture theatres that are displacing our members, by running with canned music, is a serious problem to our organization.

If we are to be displaced in these kinds of theatres, is it not time to get busy and build up a co-operative treasury, that will place us in a position to operate enterprises of this kind, and create a musical standard, by employing 10 to 20 musicians in the orchestras, thus compelling competitors to meet this standard by employing orchestras, instead of operating canned music machines.

## "Blatting it Out."

A minstrel company was giving its 11:45 parade in a small town, and one of the local bandmen was looking it over. Later on he met one of his fellow bandmen, who asked him if he had seen the parade.

"Sure!" said he.

How was the band? the other queried.

Great! said he. They had two Eefers and a double Beefer in the first row, and they were blatting them out.

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## THE PURSUIT OF WEALTH.

By Lindley Murray.

My views and wishes, with regard to property, were in every period of life, contained within a very moderate compass. I was early persuaded that, though "a competence is vital to content," I ought not to annex to that term the idea of much property. And I determined that when I should acquire enough to enable me to maintain and provide for my family, in a respectable and moderate manner, and this according to real and rational, not imaginary and fantastic wants, and a little to spare for the necessities of others, I would decline the pursuits of property, and devote a great part of my time, in some way or other, to the benefit of my fellow-creatures, within the sphere of my abilities to serve them. I perceived that the desire of great possessions generally expands with the gradual acquisition and the full attainment of them; and I imagined that charity and a generous application do not sufficiently correspond with the increase of property. I thought, too, that procuring wealth has a tendency to produce an elated independence of mind, little connected with that humility which is the ground of all our virtues; that a busy and anxious pursuit of it often excludes views and reflections of . . . importance, and leaves but little time to acquire that treasure which would make us rich indeed. I was inclined to think that a wish for personal distinction, a desire of providing too abundantly for their children, and a powerful habit of accumulation, are the motives which commonly actuate men in the acquisition of great wealth. The strenuous endeavors of many persons to vindicate this pursuit, on the ground that the idea of a competency is indefinite, and that the more we gain, the more good we may do with it, did not make much impression upon me. I fancied that, in general, experience did not correspond with this plausible reasoning; and I was persuaded that a truly sincere mind could be at no loss to discern the just limits between a safe and competent portion and a dangerous profusion of the good things of life. These views of the subject I reduced to practice; and terminated my mercantile concerns when I had acquired a moderate competency.

## LINCOLN TO A FRENCH EYE.

Alphonse Jouault, whose sketch of Lincoln was written in Washington in Lincoln's time, has left this description of the President as he looked at the second inauguration:

"I shall never forget the deep impression I felt when I saw come on the platform the strange looking great man to whom the American people had been so happy as to intrust their destinies. The gait was heavy, slow, irregular; the body long, lean, over six feet, with stooping shoulders, the long arms of a boatman, the large hands of a carpenter, extraordinary hands, with feet in proportion."

"The turned-down shirt collar uncovered the muscles of a yellow neck, above which shot forth a mass of black hair, thick and bristling as a bunch of pine boughs; a face of irresistible attraction."

"From this coarse bark emerged a forehead and eyes belonging to a superior nature. . . . On the brow, deep-furrowed with lines, could be detected the thoughts and anxieties of the statesman; and in the large black eyes, deep and penetrating, whose dominant expression was good will and kindness mixed with melancholy, one discovered an inexhaustible charity, giving to the word its highest meaning, that is, perfect love to mankind."

Many a man gets the better of an argument without necessarily proving that he is right.

As a general thing, ennui is the complaint of those who have nothing to complain of.

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SAN FRANCISCO

### THE ORIGIN OF "HOOSIER."

"The origin of the term Hoosier is not known with certainty," writes Meredith Nicholson, in giving some account of his native Indiana. "It has been applied to the inhabitants of Indiana for many years, and, after 'Yankee,' it is probably the sobriquet most famous as applied to the people of a particular division of the country. So early as 1830, 'Hoosier' must have had an accepted meaning, within the State at least, for John Finley printed in that year, as a New Year's address for the Indianapolis 'Journal,' a poem called 'The Hoosier Nest'; in which the word occurs several times. It is a fair assumption that its meaning was not obscure, or it would not have been used in a poem intended for popular reading. 'Hoosier' seems to have found its first literary employment in Finley's poem.

"Both Governor Wright and O. H. Smith were of the opinion that 'Hoosier' was a corruption of 'Who's Here' (yere or hyer); and Smith has sought to dramatize it."

"The inmates of a small log cabin in the woods of early Indiana were aroused from their slumbers by a low knocking at the only door of the cabin. The man of the house, as he had been accustomed to do on like occasions, rose from his bed and halloed, 'Who's here?' The outsiders answered, 'Friends . . . Can we stay till morning?' The door was opened and the strangers entered. A good log fire gave light and warmth to the room. Stranger to the host: 'What did you say when I knocked?' 'I said, 'Who's here?'' 'I thought you said, Hoosier.' . . . From that time the Indians have been called Hoosiers."

"This is the explanation usually given to strangers within the State. The objection has been raised to this story, that the natural reply to a salutation in the wilderness would be 'Who's there?' out of which Hoosier could hardly be formed; but careful observers of western and southern dialects declare that 'Who's hyer?' was, and in obscure localities remains, the common answer to a midnight call."

### REWARD FOR HONEST HARD WORK.

The Year Book of Trinity Parish, New York, contains the following information:

Trinity owns 365 dwelling houses, containing accommodations for between 3000 and 4000 persons. Rents vary from \$1 a week or between \$4 and \$5 a month per room. They have not been raised for thirty years. There are no saloons, gambling places, immoral resorts, rag shops, junk shops, stables or bakeries on the properties owned by the parish. Over half the tenants have lived in these properties from ten to fifty years or more. Trinity now owns all but ninety dwellings on its own properties, in contrast to the situation a few years ago, when the majority of the houses belonged to leaseholders.

Isn't there a good text for a sermon by the dean of Trinity parish in the facts set out above?

How hopeless must have been the lives of those men and women, now in their declining years, who have lived for half a century in rooms that rent from \$4 to \$5 a month!

Surely these people must be God-fearing, sober, upright, honest citizens or Trinity would long ago have evicted them.

To live honestly and to work hard for fifty years and still be unable to leave the rented room in which you were born or to which you were taken as a child! Could anything be more bitter?

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**Allied Printing Trades Council**

Room 302, Labor Temple  
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,  
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.  
Telephone Park 7797



SEPTEMBER, 1916

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

\*Linotype Machines.  
\*\*Intertype Machines.  
†Monotype Machines.  
‡Simplex Machines.

|       |                                 |                         |               |
|-------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| (126) | Ashbury Heights Advance.....    | 1672                    | Haight        |
| (7)   | *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....         | 1122-1124               | Mission       |
| (82)  | Baumann Printing Co.....        | 120                     | Church        |
| (73)  | *Belcher & Phillips.....        | 515                     | Howard        |
| (14)  | Ben Franklin Press.....         | 140                     | Second        |
| (196) | Borgel & Downie.....            | 713                     | Mission       |
| (69)  | Brower & Co., Marcus.....       | 346                     | Sansome       |
| (3)   | *Brunt, Walter N.....           | 880                     | Mission       |
| (4)   | Buckley & Curtin.....           | 739                     | Market        |
| (220) | Calendar Press.....             | 942                     | Market        |
| (176) | *California Press.....          | 340                     | Sansome       |
| (71)  | Canessa Printing Co.....        | 708                     | Montgomery    |
| (87)  | Chase & Rae.....                | 1185                    | Church        |
| (39)  | Collins, C. J.....              | 3358                    | Twenty-second |
| (42)  | Cottle Printing Co.....         | 3262                    | Twenty-second |
| (179) | *Donaldson Publishing Co.....   | 568                     | Clay          |
| (18)  | Eagle Printing Company.....     | 59                      | McAllister    |
| (46)  | Eastman & Co.....               | 220                     | Kearny        |
| (54)  | Elite Printing Co.....          | 3459                    | Eighteenth    |
| (62)  | Eureka Press, Inc.....          | 440                     | Sansome       |
| (146) | Excelsior Press.....            | 238                     | Elgin         |
| (101) | Francis-Valentine Co.....       | 777                     | Mission       |
| (203) | *Franklin Linotype Co.....      | 509                     | Sansome       |
| (92)  | Garrad, Geo. P.....             | 268                     | Market        |
| (75)  | Gille Co.....                   | 2257                    | Mission       |
| (17)  | Golden State Printing Co.....   | 42                      | Second        |
| (140) | Goodwin Printing Co.....        | 1757                    | Mission       |
| (190) | Griffith, E. B.....             | 545                     | Valencia      |
| (5)   | Guedet Printing Co.....         | 3                       | Hardie Place  |
| (27)  | Hall-Kohnke Co.....             | 20                      | Silver        |
| (127) | *Halle, R. H.....               | 261                     | Bush          |
| (20)  | Hancock Bros.....               | 47-49                   | Jessie        |
| (158) | Hansen Printing Co.....         | 259                     | Natoma        |
| (60)  | *Hinton, W. M.....              | 641                     | Stevenson     |
| (216) | Hughes Press.....               | 2040                    | Polk          |
| (150) | *International Printing Co..... | 330                     | Jackson       |
| (168) | *Lanson & Lauray.....           | 534                     | Jackson       |
| (227) | Lasky, I.....                   | 1203                    | Fillmore      |
| (108) | Levison Printing Co.....        | 1540                    | California    |
| (45)  | Liss, H. C.....                 | 2305                    | Mariposa      |
| (135) | Lynch, J. T.....                | 3388                    | Nineteenth    |
| (23)  | *Majestic Press.....            | 315                     | Hayes         |
| (175) | Marnell & Co.....               | 77                      | Fourth        |
| (37)  | Marshall, J. C.....             | 48                      | Third         |
| (67)  | Marlow Printing Co.....         | 975                     | Market        |
| (95)  | *Martin Linotype Co.....        | 215                     | Liedesdorff   |
| (68)  | Mitchell & Goodman.....         | 362                     | Clay          |
| (206) | *Moir Printing Company.....     | 509                     | Sansome       |
| (48)  | Monarch Printing Co.....        | 166                     | Valencia      |
| (24)  | Morris & Sheridan Co.....       | 343                     | Front         |
| (96)  | McClinton, M. G. & Co.....      | 445                     | Sacramento    |
| (72)  | McCracken Printing Co.....      | 806                     | Laguna        |
| (80)  | McLean, A. A.....               | 218                     | Ellis         |
| (51)  | McNeill Bros.....               | 928                     | Fillmore      |
| (95)  | McNicoll, John R.....           | 215                     | Leidesdorff   |
| (208) | *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....      | 509                     | Sansome       |
| (43)  | Nevin, C. W.....                | 154                     | Fifth         |
| (104) | Owl Printing Co.....            | 565                     | Commercial    |
| (59)  | Pacific Heights Printery.....   | 2484                    | Sacramento    |
| (81)  | *Pernau Publishing Co.....      | 753                     | Market        |
| (52)  | *Peterson, N. C.....            | 1886                    | Mission       |
| (143) | Progress Printing Co.....       | 228                     | Sixth         |
| (64)  | Richmond Banner, The.....       | 320                     | Sixth Ave.    |
| (32)  | *Richmond Record, The.....      | 5716                    | Geary         |
| (61)  | *Rincon Pub. Co.....            | 643                     | Stevenson     |
| (26)  | Roesch Co., Louis.....          | Fifteenth and Mission   |               |
| (66)  | Roycroft Press.....             | 461                     | Bush          |
| (30)  | Sanders Printing Co.....        | 443                     | Pine          |
| (145) | *S. F. Newspaper Union.....     | 818                     | Mission       |
| (152) | South City Printing Co.....     | South San Francisco     |               |
| (6)   | Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....  | 509                     | Sansome       |
| (15)  | Simplex System Co.....          | 136                     | Pine          |
| (125) | *Shanley Co., The.....          | 147-151                 | Minna         |
| (29)  | Standard Printing Co.....       | 324                     | Clay          |
| (83)  | Samuel, Wm.....                 | 16                      | Larkin        |
| (49)  | Stockwitz Printing Co.....      | 1212                    | Turk          |
| (63)  | *Telegraph Press.....           | 69                      | Turk          |
| (187) | *Town Talk Press.....           | 88                      | First         |
| (31)  | Tuley & St. John.....           | 363                     | Clay          |
| (177) | United Presbyterian Press.....  | 1074                    | Guerrero      |
| (138) | Wagner Printing Co.....         | N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie |               |
| (35)  | Wale Printing Co.....           | 883                     | Market        |
| (38)  | *West Coast Publishing Co.....  | 80                      | Sharon        |
| (86)  | West End Press.....             | 2385                    | California    |
| (106) | Wilcox & Co.....                | 320                     | First         |
| (44)  | *Williams Printing Co.....      | 348A                    | Sansome       |
| (51)  | Widup, Ernest F.....            | 1133                    | Mission       |
| (76)  | Wobbers, Inc.....               | 774                     | Market        |
| (112) | Wolff, Louis A.....             | 64                      | Elgin Park    |

**BOOKBINDERS.**

|       |                                 |         |             |
|-------|---------------------------------|---------|-------------|
| (128) | Barry, Edward & Co.....         | 215     | Leidesdorff |
| (222) | Doyle, Edward J.....            | 340     | Sansome     |
| (224) | Foster & Futernick Company..... | 560     | Mission     |
| (231) | Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....    | 509     | Sansome     |
| (225) | Hogan & Stumm.....              | 343     | Front       |
| (108) | Levison Printing Co.....        | 1540    | California  |
| (175) | Marnell, William & Co.....      | 77      | Fourth      |
| (181) | Malloye, Frank & Co.....        | 251-253 | Bush        |
| (130) | McIntyre, John B.....           | 440     | Sansome     |
| (81)  | Pernau Publishing Co.....       | 751     | Market      |
| (223) | Rotermundt, Hugo L.....         | 45      | Ecker       |
| (200) | Slater, John A.....             | 147-151 | Minna       |
| (132) | Thumler & Rutherford.....       | 117     | Grant Ave.  |

**CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.**

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

**GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.**

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

**LITHOGRAPHERS.**

(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard

(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

**MAILERS.**

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

**NEWSPAPERS.**

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight

(139) \*Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome

(8) \*Bulletin.....767 Market

(121) \*California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(11) \*Call and Post, The.....New Mont'g and Jessie

(40) \*Chronicle.....Chronicle Building

(123) \*L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.

(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay

(25) \*Daily News.....340 Ninth

(94) \*Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie

(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp

(141) \*La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson

(57) \*Leader, The.....643 Stevenson

(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission

(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento

(61) \*Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson

(32) \*Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary

(7) \*Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

**PRESSWORK.**

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome

(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson

(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

**PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.**

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission

(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third

(204) Commercial Photo &amp; Engraving Co.....563 Clay

(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery

(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.

(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission

(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front

(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

**STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.**

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

**UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.**

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose

Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento

Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....326 Webster St., Oakland

Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

**We Don't Patronize List.**

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.  
Bekins Van & Storage Company.  
Butterick patterns and publications.  
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe  
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.  
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.  
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.  
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.  
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.  
Latin Hall, corner of Stockton and Green.  
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.  
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.  
Ocean Shore Railroad.  
Pacific Box Factory.  
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.  
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.  
San Francisco "Examiner."  
Schmidt Lithograph Company.  
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk  
Southern Pacific Company.  
United Cigar Stores.  
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.  
Western Pipe and Steel Company.  
White Lunch Cafeteria.  
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

**Typographical Topics**

Last Sunday's meeting of the union was well attended and the usual volume of business was transacted without delay. Applications for membership were received from George Bernstein, C. V. Farley, E. Goetz, Philip W. Tobias and Gaetano Zannelli. Lucien Gerard was initiated. The Executive Committee reported that word had been received from Edward Hyatt, secretary of the State Board of Education, that the test lodged against the unfair school book manufactured by Rand, McNally & Co. would receive the earnest consideration of the board. It was also reported that the printing plant at San Quentin prison had been thoroughly investigated and that the work being executed was confined altogether to necessary printing for the institution. Charles S. Hall, organizer for the International Pressmen's Union, and B. Waters, president of San Francisco Printing Presmen, addressed the meeting in the interest of harmony and co-operation among the various elements of the printing industry. They were cordially received and their visit should be productive of a better spirit among all concerned. A motion was passed placing a fine of \$5 upon any member of the union found patronizing restaurants or cafes displaying an open-shop card. An assessment of one-half of one per cent was levied on September earnings of members, making more than \$40, the money to be donated to the unemployed culinary workers.

The following verse, dedicated to the late Jerry J. Galvin, who died June 1, 1916, is from the pen of Oscar Langford, a resident at the Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs:

Truly soulful was thy musing,  
Poet of the Golden Gate;  
Ever generous, ne'er refusing  
Helpful words to human mate.  
Smilingly you bore affliction  
Like a hero in life's fight,  
While thy pen in rhythmic diction  
Sought to guide the world aright.

C. E. Dano, J. P. Fagan and G. C. Oblinger, who form part of the colony of San Francisco printers who left this city during the last few months, are all located in Chicago and a letter from Dano says all are at work and that business in the Windy City is good.

Paul Pferdner, who has been employed on the "Examiner" for several years, left last Saturday for the East, accompanied by Mrs. Dano. They expect to visit several of the larger cities and then locate permanently in New York.

R. S. Daly, foreman of the "Evening Bulletin," is spending his vacation in San Diego. He will motor through the interesting and scenic portion of Southern California.

James A. Henderson, head make-up on the "Examiner," accompanied by Mrs. Henderson, is enjoying his annual vacation in the southern part of the State.

It is reported that Frank Smith, who was foreman of the New York "American," is now traveling for the Hearst service. Smith was formerly in charge of the "Examiner" composing room in this city.

Alfred Tagliati, employed as an operator on "L'Italia Daily News," died Sunday morning, August 27th, at his home, 1736 Short street, Berkeley, Cal., the immediate cause of death being myocarditis and fatty degeneration of the heart. Funeral services were held at the family home on Wednesday, August 30th, at 10 a. m., and incineration was had at Oakland Crematory. His wife, Mrs. Annette Tagliati, survives. Tagliati's death was instantaneous and entirely without warning. It occurred at 6 a. m. He had just awakened and had spoken to his wife about getting up.



## Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Shermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.  
 rkers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East. R. H. Buck, Business Agent.  
 Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.  
 Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.  
 Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.  
 Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
 Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.  
 Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.  
 Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.  
 Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
 Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.  
 Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.  
 Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.  
 Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.  
 Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.  
 Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.  
 Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.  
 Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.  
 Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.  
 Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.  
 Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.  
 Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10, Geary street barn.  
 Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.  
 Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.  
 Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.  
 Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.  
 Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.  
 Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.  
 Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.  
 Foundry Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays.  
 Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Granite Cutters—Meet 3d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.

Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.  
 Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Housesmiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.  
 Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Steuart.  
 Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.  
 Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.  
 Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Mailers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.  
 Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.  
 Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.  
 Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians Hall, 68 Haight.  
 Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.  
 Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.  
 Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.  
 Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.  
 Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.  
 Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.  
 Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.  
 Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.  
 Sall Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.  
 Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.  
 Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.  
 Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.  
 Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.  
 Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.  
 Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.  
 Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.  
 Tailors (Journeyman) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.  
 Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.  
 Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.  
 Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.  
 Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 525 Market.  
 Undertakers—Meet or call at 7567 Seventeenth.  
 United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.  
 Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.  
 Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.  
 Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.  
 Anti-Jap Laundry League—312-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

William Sturm, a member of Indianapolis Typographical Union and for many years employed as an operator on the "News" in that city, was in San Francisco this week. He is now connected with the Hudson Motor Company and is conducting a trip across the continent.

W. A. Snyder, who has been foreman of the Los Angeles "Tribune" since that paper was established several years ago, was succeeded on August 23rd by E. A. Richardson.

Market 2492 A. H. SMITH, Manager

## O'Reilly Cloak and Suit Company

2041 MISSION, NEAR 16th

Are now showing a complete line of  
NEW FALL STYLES

in  
LADIES' AND MISSES' SUITS AND  
COATS,

Also  
CHILDREN'S COATS

Latest Styles, Colors and Materials at  
Popular Prices

(CREDIT)

## WIGWAM THEATRE

MISSION NEAR TWENTY-SECOND

Most Popular Stock Company in America  
Headed by

DEL S. LAWRENCE  
VIRGINIA BRISSAC

Week Beginning Sunday Matinee, Sept. 3d.  
Special Matinee Labor Day

"MARY JANE'S PA"

Week Beginning Sunday Matinee, Sept. 10th  
David Belasco's

"THE EASIEST WAY"

Evenings and Sunday and Holiday Matinee,  
10c, 20c, 30c

Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 10c, 20c

Telephone Garfield 2300

## Building Papers

ZELLERBACH PAPER CO.

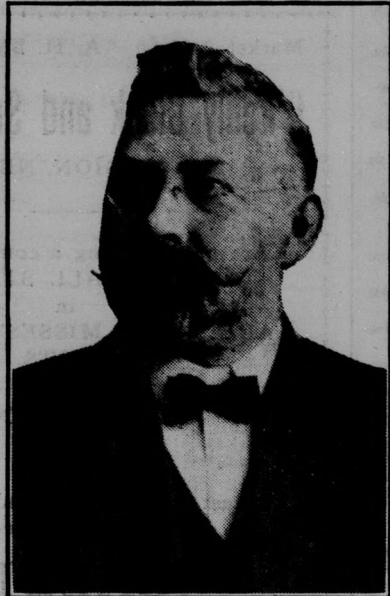
534-562 Battery Street, at Jackson

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



# Henry M. Owens

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW



948 MARKET STREET

Telephone Douglas 3493

Telephone Douglas 3100

# Hind, Rolph & Co.

Shipping and  
Commission

230 CALIFORNIA STREET  
San Francisco, Cal.

Authorized Capital, \$100,000  
Telephone Sutter 5643

# Dougal, Ward & Co.

INCORPORATED

General Merchandise

Outfitters for the Home.  
We carry a complete line  
of Men's and Ladies'  
Clothing.

942 Market Street, San Francisco

Twist it—  
Pull it—

Break it—  
If you can!

Come into our store and try your strength  
on a sliver of the new

"Velvet Rubber"

**Diamond**  
"VELVET RUBBER"  
BLACK SQUEEGEE TREAD  
RED SIDE WALLS **Tires**

The wonderful rubber compound of which  
Diamond tires are now made is an epoch-making  
discovery in the industry. Until you have seen  
and examined this new tire and tested its material  
you will not realize how much mileage you can  
buy in a pneumatic tire. Yet such is the skill and  
efficiency with which it is produced that its price  
remains almost the lowest of the standard makes.

First cost is and should be a big factor in  
Determining the Tires on your machine.

Come in today—we have your size, and we are  
here from 6:00 a. m. until 8:00 p. m.

Guarantee Tire & Supply Co.  
1440 Van Ness Ave.

Mr. Squeegie says:  
"Cut your tire upkeep  
with a Diamond."





# Wellington Coal



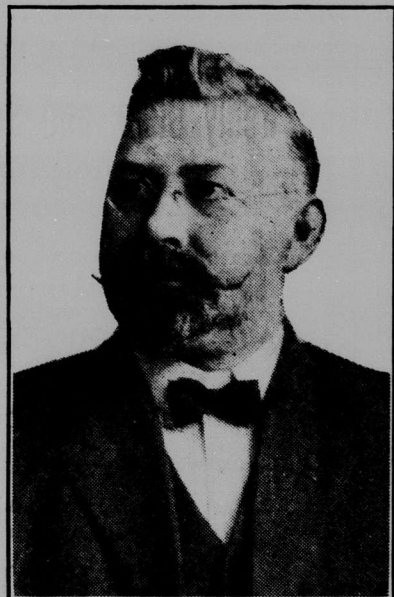
Best for  
Family Use

For Sale by all Reliable Dealers



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**Diamond**  
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BLACK SQUEEGEE TREAD  
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**Tires**

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Best for  
Family Use

For Sale by all Reliable Dealers



PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

# Smart Dress Shoes

UNION STAMPED

MEN'S PATENT COLT BUTTON STYLES, NEW AND VERY NOBBY. BLACK CLOTH TOPS, LATEST SHAPED TOES, CLOSE EDGE SOLES, MILITARY HEELS. . . .

THE PRICE . . . \$3.50

GUN METAL BUTTON SHOES, GRAY CLOTH TOPS, NEW NARROWING TOES . . . . \$3.50



Store  
Open  
Saturday  
Evenings

**PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.**  
ESTABLISHED 1888  
"The Greatest Shoe House in the West"  
825 MARKET ST. 825

We Give  
S. & H.  
Green  
Trading  
Stamps



## Men! Your New Suit Should Be of "Oregon Cassimere"

AND YOU NEEDN'T PAY MORE THAN **\$10.00** FOR IT, EITHER. —ALL STYLES.

From the point of wear, workmanship, and material, these suits of "Oregon Cassimere" are equal to many garments sold for as much as \$15.00. We do not limit you to one style, either, for we have all the latest novelties, including pinch-backs, English, semi-English and other popular models.

**OVERCOATS for \$10.**

They're made of good weight materials in all the colorings and styles that are wanted for this season. Some have set-in sleeves and velvet collars.



### AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes, but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

**HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK**

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

**S. N. WOOD & Co**

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters for  
MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

## Kelleher & Browne

THE IRISH TAILORS

716 Market Street :: :: at Third and Kearny

We Announce the arrival of our Fall Styles. The largest Stock of Suitings and Overcoatings for Fall wear we have ever handled at Popular Prices.

**\$25.00 to \$50.00**



OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS UNTIL 10 O'CLOCK

## Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

*Your Hatter*  
**Fred Ammann**  
72 MARKET ST.  
SAN FRANCISCO.

## The German Savings and Loan Society

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Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial  
526 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO

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MISSION BRANCH—S. E. Corner Mission and Twenty-first Streets.

RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

JUNE 30TH, 1916.

|                                        |                  |
|----------------------------------------|------------------|
| Assets . . . . .                       | \$ 63,811,228.81 |
| Deposits . . . . .                     | 60,727,194.92    |
| Reserve and Contingent Funds . . . . . | 2,084,033.89     |
| Employees' Pension Fund . . . . .      | 222,725.43       |
| Number of Depositors . . . . .         | 68,062           |

## Take Us Up!

To show our loyalty to readers of the Labor Clarion, we offer a ten per cent discount on purchases upon presentation of this Ad. together with your Union Card.

THE ALBERT S.  
**Samuels & Co.**

JEWELERS—OPTICIANS

895 Market Street



Below Fifth  
Opposite Powell